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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.


GEN. MCCOOK'S REMAINS.—The remains of the late Gen. Robert L. McCook, who was murdered by the bushwhackers near Salem, Ala., on the 5th inst., were forwarded to Cincinnati Saturday by the steamer Gen Buell. The body lay in state at the Galt House Friday night, and was received Saturday by Messrs. Stokes, Johnson, and Shultz, of the Cincinnati City Councils, and Judges Salmon and James, of the Cincinnati bar who had been appointed to meet the remains at this city and convey them to Cincinnati. The funeral cortege moved from the Galt House at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Provost Guards, under command of Captain Dillard, and the remains were deposited on the steamer Gen Buell, which left for Cincinnati at 12 o'clock. The flags of the city were placed at half mast in honor of the distinguished dead, and every loyal heart seemed to be impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Saturday, August 9*—Henry Cunningham, obtaining a diamond ring under false pretences. Bail in $300 for six months. Workhouse.

Ann Mitchell, Eliza Mitchell, Eva Reynolds, Ciota Carter, and Ellen Snarr, f. w. c., coming to Kentucky in violation of the statute. Eva Reynolds was discharged and the others held to bail in $200 each to answer a felony.

Philip Baker and John Hardeman, f. m. c., were bailed out of the workhouse.

Jerry Collins, obtaining $100 by threats and compulsion from James McMahan. Discharged

Washington, a slave, assault on M. Hyland Bail in $100 to answer on Monday.

John Maloney was bailed out of the work house.

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM.—The call for three hundred thousand troops under the amended militia law of the last Congress has directed attention to the plan digested by Mr. Joel R. Poinsett during his administration of the War Department, under President Van Buren, for the organization of the militia of the United States. According to that plan, says the National Intelligencer, as reported to Congress on the 20th of March, 1840, and found in the Public Documents printed by order of both Houses of Congress during the first session of the Twenty-sixth Congress (see vol. 7 of Senate Documents, p. 531), it was proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in actual service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country whenever called upon to oppose the enemy. The age of the recruit, according to Mr. Poinsett's plan, was to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service was to be eight years—four years in the first class and four in the reserve. One-fourth part—twenty-five thousand men—were to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and to be exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner twenty-five thousand men would be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. Under this plan, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia would pass through the first and second class, and be either members of the active corps or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. This system, it will be seen, is borrowed in its leading features from that of the Prussian landwehr.

AN IRON CLAD FLEET FOR THE PACIFIC COAST — *Our Commerce to be Protected* — The Navy Department has commenced an important movement for the protection of our Pacific coast. On Monday last, work was begun at Jersey City on the first vessel of a squadron of iron-clad war steamers, which are intended to cruise in the Pacific for the purpose of watching over the commercial interests of the country in Western waters; and the other ships will be put on the stocks as soon as possible. Part of this fleet will be built in Atlantic ports, and part in the Pacific Those which are to be constructed here will be made in sections, and transported in Government steamers to California, where they will be put together and prepared for immediate service.

We have a splendid navy-yard at Mare Island, California, which cost the country $200,000, and although the first and only man-of-war constructed there, the steam gunboat Saginaw, proved a complete failure, yet it has been ascertained by the authorities that first-rate facilities for the construction of iron-clad vessels are available at that point and in San Francisco.

Our present Pacific squadron nominally consists of six vessels, but only three of them are steamers, and of these two are gunboats. Annexed is a correct statement of the entire forces of the United States, France, and England in the Pacific ocean:

| | Vessels. | Guns. | Men |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 6 | 84 | 1,210 |
| England | 16 | 300 | 3,100 |
| France (about) | 9 | 108 | 2,000 |
| Total | 31 | 492 | 6,310 |

Thus it will be seen that France and England have five times our usual force adjoining one of our most prosperous States. This matter has occupied the attention of the Cabinet for some time, and Secretary Welles has probably taken these measures to increase our naval force.

TRAITORS.—A traitor is accursed by man and God. We have been taught to pray for deliverance against them, and those who have been suspected of disloyalty have ever been shunned as if inflicted with moral leprosy. Vattel in his Law of Nations says: "If every man is obliged to entertain a sincere love for his country, and to procure it all the happiness in his power, it is a shameful and detestable crime to injure that very country. He who becomes guilty of it, violates his most sacred engagements, and sinks into base ingratitude; he dishonors himself by the blackest perfidy, since he abuses the confidence of his fellow citizens, and treats as enemies those who had a right to expect his assistance and services. We see traitors to their country only among those men who are solely sensible of a base interest, who have an immediate value for none but themselves, and whose heart is incapable of every sentiment of affection for others. They are therefore justly detested by the whole world as the most infamous of all villains. Treason is the unpardonable sin against society. Jurists have denounced it, and poets have heaped curses of "aspics' tongues" upon it. Moore in his Lella Rookh writes these withering lines:

Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the counsels of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May his name be shrouded in deepest gloom,
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With love that vanishes as it nears,
Like Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country curses his children's name,
Outcasts of virtue, peace and fame
May he, at last, with tips of flame,
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,
While actual hell show in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouched, untasted
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And his own spirit feels them first,
Just Proph'et, let the damn'd one dwell,
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding Heaven and feeling Hell!

☞ Frank Madden has been succeeded by Mr Chas T. Dearing, who will carry on the book and periodical business at the old and well-known stand on Third street. Mr. Dearing is a prompt and affable business man and his numerous friends will be pleased to see him "at home." All the late illustrated papers, magazines, novels, and fresh summer reading, as well as books, school-books, stationery, etc., are just in his line, and business can order from him with a certainty of personal attention. We commend the new establishment to all purchasers.

☞ The Frankfort Yeoman that a pic nic dinner was given to the 55th Indiana regiment, encamped at that place, on Thursday, by the ladies of Frankfort. In the afternoon the officers and men of the 55th reciprocated the compliment by getting up a dance in the neighborhood of their encampment, which, notwithstanding the high state of the thermometer, was well attended, and we understand highly enjoyed.

THE COLLEEN BAWN AS A WIFE.—Dr. Mackenzie, in one of his pleasant literary contributions to Forney's Press, says no donut many persons have lamented, with him, that most prosy fictions end in a murder or a wedding, generally in the latter. They show the *wooing*, but not the *wearing*, whereas one would desire to know how the happy pair got on after their marriage. Did pretty Ryra Bradwardine indeed prove a gentle wife to Edward Waverly? Did dashing Di Vernon henpeck Francis Osbaldiston? Did Wilfred of Ivanhoe ever repent the day when Cedric the Saxon, his father, allowed him to marry Rowena, the beautiful and proud? What sort of a life did that exquisite dandy, Henry Pelham, have with the lovely sister of Sir Reginald Glanville? We should like to know, but the novel ends where the interest ought to begin.

It is the same with plays. We wonder how *Claude Melnotte* got on with his "Lady of Lyons?"—how *Captain Absolute* and *his* lady lived?—how the hero and heroine of "She Stoops to Conquer" passed through society as man and wife?—how *Sir Thomas Clifford* and that fair coquette, *Julia*, contrived to exist?—whether *Helen* did not sometimes box *Modusse's* ears?—and so on through a variety of plays with which we are all familiar. Only the other day, musing over Boucicault's comedy alteration of the *denouement* of the actual story of the "Colleen Bawn," we wondered how *they* got on, in wedded life—seriously persuaded that *Eily O Connor*, peasant as she was, was much too good for such a worthless wretch as *Hardress Cregan*.

In "The Collegians," poor Gerald Griffin committed no such violation of the moral proprieties, as rewarding *Hardress Cregan* with a good, trusting, and lovely wife, in the person of poor *Eily O Connor*. *Cregan* had consented to her being put away, by foul means, and the sentence of the law which doomed him to eternal banishment from his native land, was the novelist's gentlest way of meting out the punishment so well deserved. It was a gentle thought, too, to make him die on the convict ship before it reached the land of his law-enforced exile. We know that in the actual tragedy of life—for Griffin founded his story upon facts—Mr. Scanlan, the betrayer of the poor peasant-girl, Ellen Hanlon, was executed, on the gallows, in his own native city of Limerick, asserting his innocence to the last, though the confession of his confederate in crime, who was subsequently apprehended and executed, fully attested the truth of the judicial verdict, which proclaimed his guilt.

In previous plays, founded on "The Collegians," and played in some of the London and provincial theatres, the dramatists literally adhered to the events related in the novel, and thus produced tragic melo-dramas, but Mr. Boucicault, master of the art of adaptation, and thoroughly acquainted with the degree of horror which audiences might be subjected to, in a play, saved *Eily O Connor's* life, by rescuing her from the water, and finally made *Hardress Cregan* a great deal happier than the wretch deserved, by giving him such a charming little wife, and rewarding high-minded *Kyrle Daly* with the hand, heart, and broad acres of *Anne Chute*. *How* Mr. Boucicault, as *Myles na Coppaleen*, saved little *Eily*, in "The Colleen Bawn," by plunging into the rushing waters, with that "tremendous header" which has astonished London playgoers during nearly four hundred nights, need not be recorded here. He had previously done it, at the Arch Street Theatre.

Two London playwrights, William Brough and Andrew Halliday, working together—like Sternhold and Hopkins, or Beaumont and Fletcher—hit, in a happy moment, upon the idea of showing Mr. and Mrs. Hardress Cregan in married life. To one of the authors, at least, the notion was not new. Some years ago William Brough greatly amused the public by writing a *sixth* act to "Romeo and Juliet," in which, supposing them to have survived and married, he showed them not exactly carrying out the romantic sentimentalism of their courtship. The result of the dramatists' joint labors was "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," which was first played with great success at the Lyceum Theatre, London, on Saturday, July 5, and has been so successful that, as an afterpiece, it seems likely to keep that stage for some months. This drama, one of the broadest and most extravagant of farces, is a supplement to Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn." *Hardress Cregan* and *Eily*, now man and wife, reside in a fine house, which does not make them very happy. The highly-educated husband is disgusted, to use plain language, with his wife's Irish brogue, and her fine, natural contempt for the trammels of grammar. Her very footmen show equal contempt for her, on these points, with her husband. Very fortunately for her, this wild-Irish girl does not realize the condition of her husband's mind—not even when, wearied with hearing the head of the English Princess damaged by repeated fractures, though she secretly attempts to correct her cacology, as *Dr. Panglos* has it, he absents himself from home—of which absence she takes advantage, to give a snug little entertainment, in the shape of a quiet evening party, to some of her old friends—*Myles-na Coppaleen*, *Father Tom*, and *Sheelah*.

As a matter of course, *Myles* does not forget his favorite keg of whisky, nor has *Father Tom* forgotten how to mix it into surpassing punch To be sure, the said keg seemed more in place in the cottage than in the drawing room, where *Myles* places it on the piano, using the vases on the mantel piece as drinking vessels. Nor were former days then forgotten. *Myles* remembers "the tremendous header" of past time, and takes it over again on to the drawing room sofa, by means of the pillows of that luxurious piece of furniture, assisted by the Colleen who shuffles around with him to the side, and makes up with him the tableau of her deliverance—greatly to the amusement of the pit, it is said. Of course, these little amusements culminate in an Irish jig, and all play-goers will know, equally of course, that when the mirth runs fast and furious, *Hardress Cregan* should return, in a deuce of a rage Return he does, but not in anger. He has discovered that *Ann Daly* (nee Chute) plays the tyrant over her unfortunate husband, Kyrle Daly, so that the poor man is much to be pitied, and Hardress Cregan gets a notion that the occasional eccentricities of poor Eily are far more tolerable than the haughty airs and hard caprice of the more stately Belle. The loving wife, all the world over, rather than the lovely termagant. Besides, Eily turns out to be a lady of birth and fortune, daughter of Lord Dandreary, an elderly beau, much after the character of his namesake, in "Our American Cousin," so very cleverly played by Mr. Sothern. It is not very clearly made out how, but his lordship appears with a mysterious telegram from Cork which is found to relate to Eily, who proves to be his long-lost daughter, and heiress to the Dandreary titles and estates. If so, Sam must have been his brother only by the mother's side? Hardress Cregan, who has got into debt, and is at once relieved by his noble father-in-law, turns more warmly than ever to his wife, and the Dalys make out as they best can.

For the benefit of such of our female readers as are ignorant of the Irish vernacular, we take leave to say that "Colleen Bawn" means the white or fair girl—as the adjectives *rue* or *dha* appended to the word colleen, respectively make it denote the red-haired or the dark-haired girl in "The Collegians," which the late Daniel O'Connell used to read at least once a year (sure ly, never was there a greater novel reader than Dan!), is a ballad, which illustrates the curious felicity with which the Irish sometimes combine high sounding words—a caricature of which tendency was presented, by R. A. Milliken, of Cork, in his well known "Groves of Blarney." The ballad we shall quote from, however, was composed, not as a burlesque, but as a sober reality. It commences by relating how he meets "the fair Colleen rue," and accosts her, with equal tenderness and learning:

Oh, was I Heethor, that noble victhor,
Who died a victim to the Grecian skill;
Or was I a Paris, whose deeds were various,
As an arbithrator on Ida's hill,
I'd roam through Asia, like fam'd Arabia,
Or Pennsylvania, looking for you,
Through the burning ragion, like famed Orpheus,
For one embrace of you Colleen rua.

And are you Aurora, or the goddess Flora,
Or Euthe pusa, or fair Venus bright,
Or maiden fair beyond compare,
Whoam Pa is stole from the Grecian's sight?

And so on. To all which, the matter-of-fact, red-haired damsel sens bly responds:

Sir, I pray, be aisy, and do not tease me
With your false praises most jaitingly;
Your golden notes and insinivayations
Are vaunting speeches, deceiving me.
I am no Anno Boleyn, nor the goddess Flora,
But a rural fayrie to all in my view,
Who, her condoling my situation,
And my application to the Colleen rua.

The entire of the ballad is to be found in "The Collegians," pp. 281-283 (*Sadlier's* fine edition) and a singular composition it certainly is.

THE FRENCH BLOCKADE.—The Boston Courier understands from the French Consulate, in regard to the blockade of the Mexican ports of Tampico and Alverado, that it is not the intention of the French Government to enforce it with the rigor permissible by the provisions of international law. On the contrary, the French cruisers are instructed to offer no obstacle to the entry into either of those ports of either French or neutral vessels, which may have been dispatched thither before the official notification of the blockade, unless necessity should compel different action, they only seeing that such vessels do not carry articles contraband of war.

LEGAL TENDER.—The question of the legal tender value of United States notes was decided last week in the District Court of Philadelphia. A bond made in 1861 specified that $28,000 should be paid May 1st, 1862, "in specie," current gold and silver money of the "United States of America." When it became due the debtors tendered, instead of gold or silver, United States notes. They were refused, and suit entered to compel the payment in gold or silver. The Court decided that the offer of the Government notes was sufficient to answer the obligation of the bond, and the writ was set aside.

☞ At a special session of the City Court on Friday evening, Henry Cunningham, who was charged with obtaining a ring from a young lady under false pretences, and with other pecca dilloes, was sent to the workhouse for six months in default of three hundred dollars bail.

☞ A lady's gold watch and chain, for which an owner is wanted, has been left at the police office. Any person having lost such articles will call and identify them.

☞ A company of Home Guards left Lagrange on Saturday, by order of Gen. Boyle, and proceeded to Eminence. The object of the movement is unknown to the public.

[OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 7, 1862.

Present—Dr. G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members except Messrs. Abraham, Armstrong, Earick, Kinkead and Spaulding.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

Mr. G. L. Abraham tendered his resignation as Councilman from the Tenth ward, which was read and referred to Committee on Elections; when

Mr. Rubel, from said committee, reported a resolution ordering an election August 30th, to fill the vacancy, which was adopted.

The Sexton of the Western Cemetery reported 27 interments for July, which was filed.

A claim of $13 69, in favor of H. T. Figg, for repairs to intersection of Second and Broadway, was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance as to returned tax bills, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Tomppert, from Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution granting further time, until November 1st, 1862, to P. & M. Pfeiffer to grade and pave Franklin street, from Wenzel to Buchanan, and to N. Kemp, to grade and pave Roselane street, from Preston to Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to repave and recurb the sidewalks on both sides of Preston street, from Main to Market, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Caruth, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Rubel, Story, Tomppert, and Tucker—13.

Nays—None.

Mr. Tomppert, from same, reported an ordinance to pave the sidewalks on both sides of Franklin street, from Shelby to Campbell, which was read a second time, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Ronald and Messrs. Baxter, Herbert, Caruth, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Rubel, Story, Tomppert, and Tucker—13.

Nays—None.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Workhouse, $482 64, expenses for July, 1862.

Jos. Youce & Son, $9 50, for work on roof of engineer's office.

Street hands Eastern District, $483 17, for work from June 26 to July 10.

B. McAtee and others, $479 79, for repairs to bowldered streets.

Street hands Western District, $346 22, for work from 10th to 25th July.

Gas Company, $6,047 43, to pay for gaslights to July 1, 1862.

Hospital, $1,088 34, expenses for July, 1862.

Mr. Tomppert presented a remonstrance against repaving and recurbing the sidewalks on the west side of Preston, between Walnut and Madison streets, and same was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported against a resolution, from Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to advertise for bids, for grading and paving Sixteenth street from Main to Rowan; also of Eighteenth street, from Main to Rowan, and same was rejected.

Mr. Grainger, from same, reported against an ordinance, from the Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave Rowan street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and same was rejected.

Mr. Grainger, from same, reported against ordinances, from the Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Chestnut, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and on the north side of Walnut, between West and Eleventh streets, and same were rejected.

Mr. Grainger, from same, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of Jane S. Kelly, for damage to her property, on Seventh street, between Main and Market.

Mr. Tucker, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were severally adopted, viz:

Wolf & Wenstel, coffeehouse, on Green, between Preston and Jackson streets.

Wm. Knoeller, coffeehouse, on Floyd, between Main and Market streets.

Henry Behe, coffeehouse, corner Jefferson and Preston streets.

Stephen Schwind, coffeehouse, on Jefferson, between Hancock and Clay streets.

Andrew Felix, coffeehouse, on Main, east of Adams street.

John Wahle, coffeehouse, on Main, between Hancock and Clay streets.

C. Geisinger, coffeehouse, on Preston, between Jefferson and Green streets.

Gilmore & Zweidorf, coffeehouse, corner of Hancock and Green streets.

Frank Neider, coffeehouse, corner of Shelby and Prather streets.

Geo. Hoertz, coffeehouse, on Green, between Campbell and Wenzel streets.

John J. Kearn, tavern, on Market, between Shelby and Campbell streets.

Peter Korb, transfer of C. Goodyear's beerhouse license.

Mr. Guy, from the Committee on Gas and Water, presented the semi-annual report of the Gas Company to July 1, 1862, which was filed.

Mr. Kaye, from Committee on Fire Department, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to repair the roof and cupola of the Rescue engine-house, and same was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to buy 600 feet of hose for the Portland Fire Company, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye presented an ordinance regulating the conduct and assemblages of colored persons, which was read, recommitted and ordered to be printed, viz:

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONDUCT AND ASSEMBLAGES OF COLORED PERSONS.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville*, That no free person of color shall have a ball, party, concert, exhibition or assemblage of any kind of colored persons at his or her house, or on the premises occupied by him or her or under his or her control. Nor shall any colored school be permitted in the city of Louisville, except on the Sabbath day. Nor shall any colored church in the city, or any member thereof, be under the control or management of any conference or church outside of the State of Kentucky; but nothing contained in this section shall prohibit colored persons from having church service at their respective churches twice per week and three times on the Sabbath. Nor shall there be held within the city any church conference of colored persons. Neither shall a colored preacher from any free State be permitted to officiate in any pulpit in this city without the consent of the General Council, under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for a violation of any of the provisions of this section, recoverable before the City Court.

SEC. 2. Nor shall any slave have a like assemblage at any place other than on the premises of his or her owner, or at the house where the said owner resides, without permission from the General Council, under a penalty of twenty lashes for each offense, to be inflicted under the order of the Judge of the City Court, by one of the watchmen.

SEC. 3. In each of the foregoing cases the free person of color or the slave, as the case may be, shall be arrested on or after the commission of the offense by any of the police and imprisoned until the next sitting of the City Court, and be then brought before said Court to be dealt with as herein directed.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the police, on ascertaining the existence of such assemblage, forthwith to disperse the same, and to arrest all such as fail or refuse to leave, and cause them to be brought before the Judge of the City Court for trial; and if adjudged guilty they shall be punished with not less than ten nor more than thirty lashes if a slave, and fined not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars if a free colored person; and it is hereby made the imperative duty of the police to see that all the laws of the State regarding free colored persons are rigidly enforced.

SEC. 5. All things prohibited in section 1st of this ordinance shall be granted by the General Council only upon the written application of all the citizens living within 420 feet of the proposed assemblage.

SEC. 6. All ordinances in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. Irvine, from the Committee on Wharf, reported a resolution to have the sewer in Beargrass Creek extended across Second street eighty-one feet, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution allowing the Ferry Company to move their new landing, and directing the Wharf Master to have the obstructions removed, which was adopted.

Mr. Story, from the Committee on Contracts, reported the following contracts, which were severally approved, viz:

John Keegan, to grade and pave Wenzel street, from Washington to Franklin.

John Keegan, to grade and pave Wenzel street, from Main to Washington.

M. W. Redd, to grade and pave First street, from Water to the slope of the wharf.

Mr. Herbert, prevent cruelty to animals, which was read once, rule suspended and passed.

The resignations of Harry Stucky, as Auditor, and Phil. Tomppert, Jr., as Interpreter of City Court, were received and filed.

The reports of J. M. Boggs, Market Master of houses Nos. 1 and 2, to July 15, of Sam. A. Kelly, and of John Scott, were received and filed.

A resolution, from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Wharf Master to repair the wharf, in sundry places, was referred to the Committee on Wharf.

An ordinance, from the Board of Aldermen, providing for the acceptance of streets and alleys, and establishing them as public streets and alleys, was referred to the committee on streets.

An ordinance, from the Board of Aldermen, prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings, was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution, from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Engineer to report the cost of repairing the alley from Seventh to Tenth, between Market and Jefferson streets, was referred to the Engineer.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting the use of the Washington Engine House to T. T. Beatty, as a recruiting office, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The Report of the Chief of Police, for July, was referred to Committee on Police.

The Report of the Chief of Fire Department, for July, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. M. Buchanan $114, for Coroner's fees, was referred to Committee on Finance.

A resolution, from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Jas. Youce & Son $16 12 for work on hospital, was referred to Committee on Hospital.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the cleaning of the southern ditch from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets was referred to Street Committee Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Chas. Obest $75 for gravel was referred to Street Committee Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Thos. Williams & Co. $13 35 for gas fixtures was referred to Finance Committee.

The Assistant City Attorney reported that Mrs. McGinnis had released the part of the alley to the width of twenty feet on her lots at the corner of Green and Center streets, which was read and filed.

A resolution to adjourn, to meet again on Thursday evening, Aug. 21, 1862, at eight o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE BAR ACKS, } No. 2.
July 12th, 1862. }

The following named soldiers, all belonging to the 22d regiment Kentucky Volunteer, have deserted from their regiment, and are supposed to be in or about Louisville, or the approchension or clue to at may bring to such, a liberal reward will be paid at these headquarters:

JOHN HOGMAN, a private in company K, 36 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches, dark complexion, gray eyes, black hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a bookbinder.

GERVAISE SCHUBB, private in company K, 47 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, light complexion, blue eye, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

JOSEPH BRENNER, a corporal in company K, 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a carpenter.

HENRY SCHERER, a private in company K, 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, light complexion, light-blue eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

HENRY ENGLEHEART, a private in company K, 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a gardener.

LEOPOLD MARTIN, a private in company K, 33 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair. Born in France, and by occupation when enlisted a laborer.

JOHN MARTIN, a private in company K, 31 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, brown complexion, black eyes black hair. Born in Prussia, and by occupation when enlisted a mail-carrier.

OLYES, ULLE ICH, a private in company K, 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches, dark complexion, brown eyes, light hair. Born in Prussia, and by occupation when enlisted a baker.

JOHN OHLER, a private in company K, 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches, brown complexion, black eyes, dark hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

LUCAS RHINE, a private in company K, 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, light complexion, gray eyes, brown hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a tailor.

ALBERT ARTHUR, a private in company F, 23 years of age, 6 feet, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Greene county, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

ALFRED L. COOK, a private in company F, 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, light complexion, gray eyes, light hair. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and by occupation when enlisted a painter.

HENRY SULLIVAN, a private in company F, 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, light complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair. Born in Greene county, Kentucky, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

TOM TIPTON, a private in company F, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, dark complexion, black eyes black hair. Born in Nelson county, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.

ALGIE RUSH, a private in company A, 5 feet 6 inches, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair; enlisted at Louisville, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a cutoner.

JOHN T. HENSLEY, a private in company A, 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, dark complexion, brown hair; enlisted at Louisville, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a tinner.

GEO. W. MONROE,
Lt Col. 22d Regt Ky. Vol.,
7th Division Army of Ohio.

jy14 dtf


MILITARY GOODS,
Just received
Shoulder - Straps, Sashes, Sword Knots, Hat Trimmings, Chevron Braids, &c., &c., at
C. J. RAIBLE'S
332 Jefferson street,
Opposite U. S. Hotel.
F. S.—All the above articles made to order at short notice. jy16

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A Positive and Specific Remedy
For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion and excites the
ABSORBENTS
into healthy action,
By which the
WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITION
And all
UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED
As well as
PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

H

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weakness
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING
SYMPTOMS:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are soon followed by
IMPOTENCY,
FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those
"DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY
AND
CONSUMPTION!"

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUMS,
AND THE
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
Requires the aid of medicine to
STRENGTHEN
AND
INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM,
WHICH
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY
DOES.
A TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

E

FEMALES,
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG,
SINGLE,
MARRIED,
OR
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE!
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES
THE EXTRA T BUCHU
Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
LIKE SYMPTOMS ABOVE
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

L

TAKE NO MORE RALSAM,
MERCURY,
OR
UNPLEASANT MEDICINE
FOR UNPLEASANT
AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND EMIN ENT ROSE WASH
CURES
THIS CLASS OF DISEASES
In all their forms with
At Little Expense,
Little or no change in Diet,
No inconvenience,
and
NO EXPOSURE,
IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE
AND
GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
THEREBY
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
STRICTURES OF THE URETHA,
ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
So frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling
ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES.
THOUSANDS
UPON
THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid
HEAVY FEES
to be cured in a short time,
HAVE FOUND
THEY WERE DECEIVED
and that the
"POISON"
has
BY THE USE OF
"POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS,"
been
DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM
TO BREAK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM,
AND
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a DIURETIC,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RESPONSIBLE
AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
still accompanies the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

B

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WE MAKE "NO SECRET" OF INGREDIENTS."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.

PREPARED IN VACUO
BY H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist and sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

O

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. F. GERHARD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.

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PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
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Address letters for information
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DEPOT—594 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
Below Chestnut street,
Philadelphia.

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AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Cut out this advertisement and send for it.
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS
IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.
CURES GUARANTEED!
ADVICE GRATIS
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MEDICAL

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT.
This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the PUBLIC as the most EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE
SALINE APERIENT.
It may be used with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles,
*And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling Aperient or Purgative is Required.*
It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Residents in Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.
It is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured up on it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.
Numerous testimonials from professional and other gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the country, and its steadily increasing popularity for a series of years, strongly guarantee its efficacy and valuable character, and commend it to the favorable notice of an intelligent public.

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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE,
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, } Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1862.


☞The retaliatory order from the Confederate War Department, published this morning in our telegraphic columns, appears to be made up about equally of ignorance and of insolence. Not impossibly a little bluster and some craft may enter likewise into the precious compound.

The order recites, first, the order of the President of the United States, directing our military commanders to levy contributions on the inhabitants of the rebel territory; secondly, the order of Major-General Pope, directing the arrest of all disloyal male citizens within or near the lines of his army, the conducting of those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance and give security for its observance beyond his lines, with the notification that if found again in the rear they will be considered as spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law, and the shooting of those who take the oath in such manner and afterwards violate it; and, thirdly, the order of Brigadier-General Steinwehr, directing the arrest of five of the most prominent citizens of Page county in Virginia, to be held as hostages and to suffer death in the event that any of his soldiers shall be killed by citizens acting offensively without regular authority.

On the ground of this recital, the order declares, with an affectation of innocence and a real coolness all but sublime in spite of their ridiculousness, that "some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbers and murderers against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil"; and winds up with the announcement that "Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be, not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war"; and, further, that "in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope or Brigadier-General Steinwehr, or any commissioned officer serving under them, they be kept in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authority of the United States, and that, in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of the Confederacy, by virtue or under pretence of the orders hereinbefore recited, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy." Such is the order. A very short commentary will show that the most conspicuous ingredients of the document are ignorance and insolence.

The first count in this indictment against our military authorities is that the President has directed the levying of contributions on the inhabitants of the rebel territory. The order denounces this direction as contrary to the rules and usages of civilized warfare. The denunciation is absurd. It flies right in the face of the universal practice of nations and of the uniform authority of publicists. No rule of public law is better established than that which sanctions the levying of military contributions on the inhabitants of the hostile territory, and hardly any one is more frequently carried into practice. We ourselves amongst other nations are distinctly committed to the rule. During our war with Mexico, President Polk ordered Gen. Scott to support his army by forced contributions levied upon the country, and the order was not executed only because Gen. Scott on the spot foresaw and represented to the President, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the situation, the execution of the order would defeat its purpose. But it is idle to cite illustrations. The rule of public law is notoriously as we have stated it. "Private property on land is also exempt from confiscation," says Wheaton, "with the exception of such as may became booty in special cases, when taken from enemies in the field or in beseiged towns, and of military contributions levied upon the inhabitants of the hostile territory." "Instead of the custom of pillaging the open country and defenceless places," says Vattel, "another mode has been substituted, which is at once more humane and more advantageous to the belligerent sovereign,—I mean that of *contributions*. Whoever carries on a just war has a right to make the enemy's country contribute to the support of his army, and toward defraying all the charges of the war." And thus says every writer on public law of whatever rank. The opposite doctrine is inculcated by no one. There is no such doctrine, except in the brains of the rebel chiefs at Richmond.

The second count is that Major-General Pope has ordered all disloyal male citizens within his lines to be arrested and compelled either to take the oath of allegiance and observe it on pain of being treated as spies or to go beyond his lines and not return on pain of being treated in like manner. This also is denounced as contrary to the laws of war. The denunciation here is as absurd as in the preceding instance. In all cases of this description the right of the inhabitants to exemption from the direct operations of war depends entirely on the conduct of the inhabitants themselves. If they submit in good faith, they are not be molested; if they take active part with the enemy, they are to be treated with a military rigor proportioned to the injury they have it in their power to inflict. And of this proportion the master of the country is the exclusive judge. "Provided the inhabitants submit to him who is master of the country," says Vattel, "pay the contributions imposed, and refrain from all hostilities, they live in as perfect safety as if they were friends." "If," Vattel however adds, "he has any reason to mistrust the peasantry and the inhabitants of the towns, he has a right to disarm them, and to require hostages from them; and those who wish to avoid the calamities of war must submit to the laws which the enemy thinks proper to impose on them. But all those enemies thus subdued or disarmed, whom the principles of humanity prisoners, either with a view to prevent them from taking up arms again, or for the purpose of weakening the enemy." "If the peasantry and common people of a country use force, or commit acts in violation of the milder rules of modern warfare," says Halleck in his work on International Law, "they subject themselves to the common fate of military men, and sometimes to a still harsher treatment. And if ministers of religion and females so far forget their profession and sex as to take up arms or incite others to do so, they are no longer exempted from the rights of war. And even if a portion of the non-combatant inhabitants of a particular place become active participants in hostile operations, the entire community are sometimes subjected to the more rigid rules of war." The treatment as spies of those who in such a community having taken the oath of allegiance violate it or who return to the community after having been expelled from it is a perfectly natural and legitimate proceeding under this rule. The treatment may be severe, but it is lawful. Unquestionably it is necessary in the present case or it would not have been approved by so generous and enlightened a commander as Gen. Halleck. It certainly is in strict accordance with the rules and usages of war.

The third count is that Brigadier-General Steinwehr has ordered the arrrest of five of the most prominent citizens of Page county in Virginia as hostages for the good conduct of the inhabitants, with a warning, that, if any of his soldiers shall be killed unlawfully by the inhabitants, these hostages shall be put to death. This too is denounced as contrary to the laws of war. And here again the denunciation is the very flower of absurdity. It is directly in the teeth of the whole doctrine and practice of nations. "The taking of property, by guerillas or partisan forces, in offensive hostilities," says Halleck in the admirable work we have quoted above, "is not a legitimate act, authorized by the law of nations, but a robbery. So, also, the killing of an enemy by such forces, except in self-defence, is not an act of war, but a murder. The perpetrators of such acts, under such circumstances, are not enemies, legitimately, in arms, who can plead the laws of war in their justification, but they are robbers and murderers, and as such can be punished. Their acts are unlawful; and, when captured, they are not treated as prisoners of war, but as criminals, subject to the punishment due their crimes. Hence in modern warfare, partisan and guerilla bands are regarded as outlaws, and, when captured, may be punished as freebooters and banditti." Such is incontestably the law of nations on the point. The rebel chiefs cannot take under their protection the assassins at whom alone Gen. Steinwehr's order is levelled without declaring themselves the enemies of mankind as well as of their country. And in this event they may presently find that mankind is banded together for their overthrow and punishment. "Assassination and poisoning," says Vattel, "are therefore contrary to the laws of war, and equally condemned by the law of nature, and the consent of all civilized nations. The sovereign, who has recourse to such execrable means, should be regarded as the enemy of the human race; and the common safety of mankind calls on all nations to unite against him, and join their forces to punish him. His conduct particularly authorizes the enemy whom he has attacked by such odious means to refuse him any quarter." To this posture the blind and desperate leaders of this rebellion seem likely to come at last, if, indeed, they have not already reached it. The spectacle they present in this order may teach foreign powers a duty the reverse of that which is possibly designed. The whine for sympathy may operate as a summons to retribution.

So much for the ignorance of the order. Now for its insolence,—we mean its special insolence, for a volume would be needed to do general justice to the feature.

The order accuses our military authorities of violating the rules and usages of war by levying contributions. Now, wherever the Confederate army has occupied the territory of loyal States, not contributions simply but havoc and devastation have attended the footsteps of the rebel horde. The Confederate army occupied Missouri, and Missouri is a desolation; it occupied a section of Kentucky, and that section of Kentucky is a waste. Destruction followed in its track, or, rather, stalked side by side with it. Yet the chiefs of this army now have the audacity officially to denounce the lawful and orderly levying of contributions by our military authorities as a violation of the rules and usages of war! The order accuses Gen. Pope of violating the laws of war by directing the arrest of all disloyal male citizens within his lines and requiring them on pain of being treated as spies to take the oath of allegiance and observe it or to go beyond his lines and stay beyond them. Now, a few days less than a year ago, Jeff Davis, pursuant to an act of the Confederate Congress, issued a proclamation warning all Union male citizens then within the whole compass of the Confederate territory to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, or within forty days to depart from the Confederate territory and not return during the war, on pain of being treated as alien enemies and at once delivered over to the nearrest military authority to be dealt with as spies or as prisoners of war as the case might require. Yet Jeff Davis and his associates now have the effrontery to hold up a General of the republic as a violator of the laws of war because in the presence of the embattled foe he treats the disloyal citizens within his lines as these Confederate leaders treated the loyal citizens within the entire bounds of the Confederate territory when as yet the republic had scarcely an army in the field! The order accuses our military authorities of a determination "to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbers and murderers against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil." Now, the Confederate Government, which raises this most groundless and ridiculous cry, has absolutely authorized the formation of bands of guerillas, which, since the evacuation of Corinth and the consequent cessation of hostilities against our "armed forces" in the West, have waged exclusively "a campaign of robbers and murderers against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil" in Tennessee and Kentucky and Missouri. Nay, the very order in which this cry goes forth denounces retaliation against our officers because they will not recognize as soldiers "robbers and murderers" who are destitute even of the miserable apology of a Confederate commission. And yet the Confederate Government has the supreme and unblushing impudence formally to accuse our authorities of a determination to substitute robbery and murder for regular war!

But enough on this head. The insolence of the order is clearly at least equal to its ignorance. Together they undoubtedly render it one of the most contemptible of all the contemptible documents that have emanated from the rebel leaders. We do not doubt that Gen. Halleck will at the right time deal with the thing as befits the national character and cause.

☞President Lincoln's speech at the Washington war meeting last week developed the gratifying fact that the relations between the Secretary of War and General McClellan were of the most cordial character, and that nothing has been withheld from the Army of the Potomac that it was possible to furnish.

☞The rebel Confederacy has no butter for

☞The recent order from the War Department will produce an important hygeian effect upon our people. Disease was alarmingly prevalent among white males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and hasty journeys were projected to Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, or Ems, for the benefit of their waters, and to the wild mountain-shored Ottawa, or Saguenay, for the more bracing Canadian air. But "Father Abraham," in his paternal anxiety for the health and welfare of his children, has prescribed exercise at home, the diet of military camps and the calisthenics of the sword and musket drill, with perhaps an occasional dose of iron pills. To carry out his designs the President has appointed the Secretary of War ex-officio as Surgeon Lieut. General-in-Chief, and that official has given his first prescription which like most medicines will be apt to produce wry faces. The order though stringent is just. Loyal men must not desert their country in her hour of danger and the disloyal must be made to show their hands and be sent within the congenial rebel lines. There should be no evasion of military duty, and there can be none under this war proclamation. No one liable to bear arms as a militia man can leave the country, and if the attempt is made arrest will promptly follow. Nor can any one leave his State before the draft is made. This will interfere with summer touring somewhat, but we presume that any one, who has his name placed on the assessor's lists, will be permitted to make any pre-arranged journey, so that his absence will be brief and he pledges himself to be at home when his services are required. The movements of the Government look like war in earnest, and for the honor of the American name we hope that there will be a prompt and cordial alacrity on the part of citizens in co-operating with every effort to prevent the evasion of military duty and all other disloyal practices.

COL. W. W. DUFFIELD'S REPORT.—We lay before our readers this morning the official report of the Murfreesboro affair, made by Col. Duffield, of the 9th Michigan Regiment, to Major-Gen. Buell. The General Order No. 32, from the army of the Ohio, contained such severe censure against this highly respected officer, who is much beloved in our city, that we take particular pleasure in placing this vindication of his conduct before the country. It is evident that Gen. Buell prepared Order No. 32 before the receipt of Col. Duffield's official report, and no one can read this document without agreeing with us that the portion of the Michigan regiment engaged behaved with gallantry and coolness, receiving and repelling the assault of the large hostile force launched against them. Col. Duffield, in justice to himself and on behalf of his command, has demanded a court of inquiry into the transaction, and we feel every confidence that the result will absolve him from all blame. The order of Gen. Buell was terribly severe, and the Colonel must feel it sensibly, as every soldier feels censure, but we sincerely hope that General Buell may reconsider and modify his condemnation. Wherever censure may ultimately fall in reference to the result of this matter, we have no hesitation, after having read Col. Duffield's report, in saying that it will not in any degree be visited upon either the officers or men of the 9th Michigan Regiment, and, had the facts been known to Gen. Buell before the order was framed, they would doubtless have been specially exempted from the clause of disapproval and received that honorable mention which is their due and which should not be withheld from them.

☞On and after Friday next no more volunteers will be received, unless the President extends the time beyond the 15th inst. before the draft goes into effect. Volunteers receive bounty money but drafted militia do not. This ought to render the recruiting business lively for the next few days. The extraordinary and cheering activity of the Government in calling upon the people to rally for the overthrow of the rebellion, and the inevitable necessity which will compel every able-bodied man to take up arms, have infused new spirit into enlistments. When drafting begins volunteering ceases, and our young men should reflect that it is more honorable and patriotic to give their services than to wait till they are forced to perform military duty. The idea of a draft being rendered necessary, is very repulsive to freemen, and they should therefore determine that the necessity shall not exist. And it should not exist. If a million soldiers are needed to defend our government and compel respect to our flag, there should be an impulsive uprising all over the loyal States to supply the need. Drafting may become a duty of the war power, but the United States will gain imperishable renown in history if their armies can be composed exclusively of volunteers.

☞The reports of invasion of our State by Morgan, or the occupation of any town on our southern border, are fabrications started in a wanton spirit to suit the taste of sensation readers of sensation papers. Our people may rest assured that Gen. Boyle is vigilant, and has his means of information so arranged and systematized that he will know of any menace and be prepared for any attack. Our own opinion is that Morgan, Forrest, and the other predatory leaders, are further away from Kentucky to-day than they were yesterday, and will be still further removed to-morrow. They cannot again enter our State without being captured, and they must fall back into Alabama or Georgia, to save themselves from being cut off from the main rebel army.


**FOR SALE,**

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by

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**ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,**
**General Commission Merchants and Bankers,**

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**ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,**
**Wrought, Cast, and Wire.**

IRON RAILINGS, GATEWAYS, PIERS, BALCONIES, VERANDA AND FARM FENCES, TREE GUARDS, STALL GUARDS, MANGERS, and WINDOW GUARDS. IRON FURNITURE—Bedsteads, Cradles, and Cribs; also Mattresses, all kinds. Wire Flower Trainers, Stands, Baskets, &c.

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**A. L. DWYER, DENTIST,**

Has removed his OFFICE from Fourth street to the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
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**U. C.**

**CENTRAL CLUB** meets this evening at Temperance Hall, at the usual hour

An address will be delivered by a distinguished citizen. Business of importance. Full attendance requested.

**WANTED,**

BY A YOUNG LADY, who is unable to go South and who can give the best references, a situation as TEACHER OF MUSIC, either in a seminary or private family. Address

M. C. T. A.,
all 62 Louisville (Ky.) Postoffice.
[Memphis Bulletin insert twice and charge this office.]

**For Sale,**

ONE BROWN MARE MULE, 15¼ hands high, 5 years old, and well broke to harness. Apply at Maxwell's Stable, on Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green. all dtf

**Notice to Whom it May Concern.**

**Attention, "Independent National Guards!"**

You will meet at your armory THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Every member must be present, as business of special importance will be brought before them.

all 2 S. C. SEMPLE, Capt. Comdg.

**Headquarters Netter's Battalion,**

HARTFORD, Ky., Aug 2, 1862.

VOLUNTEERS accepted for twelve months' service. Each Volunteer receives $40 as part of bounty and pay in advance.

The services will be of Cavalry. The men will be well equipped.

The pay and emoluments will be the same as of any other U. S. Volunteers.

None but good, honest men wanted, who will discharge their duties nobly as becomes men, gentlemen, and soldiers. GABRIEL NETTER,
all dawtf Lt. Col. Comdg.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS**
OF THE
**LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY**
OF KENTUCKY.

*R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.*

DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., AUGUST 9, 1862.

**Class 223.**

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All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent. Address R. FRANCE & CO., Managers,
305 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

**Special Notice to Shoe Dealers.**

AT PRIVATE SALE—
Men's Grain and Calf Cavalry Boots;
McClelland's extra 16 and 24 inch Cavalry Boots;
Men's fine and heavy Kip and Calf Brogans;
Godfrey's tap-sole and plain Balmorals;
Boys', Youths', and Children's Kip Boots.
With a fresh invoice of 100 cases Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Balmorals

S. G. HENRY & CO.,
all d3 Opposite Louisville Hotel.

**MILITARY.**

BENT'S MILITARY LAW AND COURTS MARTIAL.

THE C. S. A AND THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN, by Major Barnard, Chf. Engr. Army of Potomac.

GUNNERY INSTRUCTIONS, by Lieut. Barrett, U. S. N.

TARGET PRACTICE, by Capt. Henry Heth.

In addition to the above we keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all the standard text books on Military Art and Science, and can at all times supply them on the most favorable terms. Send for Catalogues.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publishers,
all cod3 425 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building Materials," will be received at the office of the undersigned until 3 P. M. on Thursday, August 14th inst., for the herein after described stores, which must be delivered on the ground selected as a site for Barracks, near "Louisville House of refuge," in such quantities and at such times as required. *No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by an oath of allegiance duly sworn and subscribed to before a magistrate authorized to administer oaths.* Blank forms of the oath will be furnished upon application at this office. The bids must be made in the following form, and parties must state the sizes, number of pieces, and kind of sawmill lumber which they propose to furnish.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

I (or we) propose to deliver on the ground selected as a site for Barracks, near the House of Refuge, in such quantities and at such times as required and subject to such inspection as the Government may require, the following articles of Building Materials for officers' quarters, viz:

*Here insert the number of pieces and sizes of sawmill lumber and all other articles proposed to be furnished according to the specifications mentioned in the list of articles required.*

No member of Congress shall be interested in any part of this contract nor to any benefit to arise therefrom. An oath of allegiance, duly subscribed and sworn to, is herewith annexed, also a copy of your advertisement dated August 5, 1862.

*(Bidder's name.)*

LIST OF ARTICLES REQUIRED.

50,000 feet Saw-mill Lumber (board measure.)

| SIZES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | x 3x13 | 2½ | x10x16 |
| 2½ | x 6x16 | 8 | x 4x11½ |
| 2½ | x 6x21 | 3 | x 4x15 |
| 2½ | x 6x35 | 4 | x 6x18 |
| 2½ | x 6x31 | 4 | x 6x30 |
| 2½ | x 8x18 | 4 | x 8x24 |
| 2½ | x10x 8 | | |

6x6x13, 6x6x16, 6x6x16, 6x6x32, 6x6x25, 6x6x10, 6x6x16, 6x6x20

900 pieces Bridging 1½x2½x18 (cut to fit in between joists 10in. high and 12½in. apart, *ready to nail in.*

6,500 ft. sound 1 in. Pine Sheeting Boards.
10,000 ft. do do do Siding
12,500 ft. 3d rate dressed, tongued and grooved Flooring.
62,000 sawed Pine Shingles.
25,000 do do Siding
200 lin. ft. 2d rate 1 in. dressed Boards 10 in. wide.
400 do do do 14 in. do.
(To have no splits, bad knots, or shake)
24 Box Mantles (made plain of good seasoned pine. Size will be given hereafter.)
1,280 do do do
224 lin. ft. Porch Railing and 440 sq. Banister.
1,840 lin. ft. Chair Base.
460 pieces Scrope.
460 lin. ft. Fillets,
Stair Treads, Risers, Rails, Newels, Ballusters, Nosings, Scotia, &c.; Windows, Doors, Transoms, &c.; according to plans and specifications deposited in office of the undersigned. L. CASS FORSYTH,
all jd&btd Capt. A. Q. M.

SUNDRIES—
30 bbls No. 2 Mackerel;
25 ½ do No. 2 do
100 kits No. 2 do
25 bbls large No. 3 Mackerel;
30 ½ do do No. 3 do;
75 boxes Starch;
50 do Tobacco;
100 do Smoking Tobacco;
50 dozen Wash-Boards;
100 do Brooms;
150 do Buckets;
35 nests Tubs;
20 cases Gates Matches;
40 do do Richardson;
50 bbls Vinegar;
75 coils Cotton Rope;
25 coils Hemp Rope;
In store and for sale by
all MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

**DOMESTICS**

At the Lowest Market Price.

HEAVY BROWN AND GRAY NEGRO JEANS;
50,000 YARDS BLEACHED SHIRTINGS;
10,000 YARDS DARK PRINTS;
10-4 UTICA BLEACHED SHEETINGS;
100 PIECES COTTON DIAPER;
RUSSIA AND AMERICAN CRASH;
100 PIECES IRISH LINEN;
50 PIECES HALLARDVALE FLANNELS;
LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS;
NAINSOOKS AND SOFT FINISHED JACONETS
INDIA SWISSES AND MULLS;
PLAIN BLACK GINGHAMS AND PRINTS.
BLACK CHALLIES AND BOMBAZINES;
3-4, 5-4 AND 7-4 LUPEN'S BLACK DELAINES;
FRENCH AND MANCHESTER GINGHAMS.
SUN UMBRELLAS AND HOOP SKIRTS.

**MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH.**
all j&b 304 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

**GEO. W. SMALL**

WOULD call the attention of parties furnishing Residences, Hotels, or Steamboats, and his patrons generally to the following list of new and desirable goods:

NEW VELVET CARPETS,
FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
TWO-PLY CARPETS,
RUGS, MATS,
STAIR R. D3, &c.

Also OIL-CLOTHS from 3 to 24 feet wide:
CURTAIN MATERIALS, every style and quality.

The above goods I will sell at a very small advance on New York cost for CASH ONLY.

GEO. W. SMALL.
all 337 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

**29th Kentucky Infantry.**

I am authorized to raise a Company for the Twenty-ninth Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers, Colonel W. E. Woodruff, and have opened a recruiting office at the Washington Engine house, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. It is desirable to fill the Regiment without delay, the Government bounty of $40 will be paid immediately. It is expected that the city of Louisville will increase this bounty to the liberal sum of $100. Loyal men of Kentucky! I call upon you to rally to the call of your country. Patriotism invites you in trumpet tones, and every principle of honor impels you to the support of the integrity of the Union in this the hour of its greatest need. Don't wait to be drafted.

au9 d10 T. T. BEATTY.

**STEINWAY & SONS.**

**The Prize Medal at the Great London Exhibition**

HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED TO MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS for their Grand and Square and Grand PIANOS. Some beautiful instruments of the above make just received. Call early.

D. P. FAULDS,
a9 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

**ATTENTION, CAVALRYMEN!**

**To Arms! To Arms!!**

**$40 BOUNTY IN ADVANCE.**

**Service for One Year Within the State of Kentucky.**

I DESIRE TO ENLIST SIXTY MORE good healthy, able-bodied men to fill a company that I am raising for Colonel Jacob A. Sinks Kentucky Cavalry Regiment. This Regiment will be mustered out only in case it is to serve within the State of Kentucky. Pay from $13 to $22 per month, with bounty. The finest and best horses of the country will be furnished, and every attention given to make this the best Regiment in the service. Use your best efforts to defend Kentucky's honor.

The campaign will be made in a healthful climate, amid the hills and valleys of our good old Commonwealth, and will not be attached to any large division of the army. It is ranked with not be decimated by fevers in a Southern clime, nor will its men be subjected to many of the devastating diseases incident to camp life of Kentuckians—brave and chivalric men, who know not how to falter when duty, honor, and glory bid you actually to the call of your beloved State in this her hour of peril. Free the State of all reptile traitors who seek to rob you of your birth-right of liberty; defend your homes and all that is dear to an American citizen, and those who come after you will rise up and bless you.

I expect to have my company in camp in a few days, and would invite all who contemplate enlisting to call and see me at No. 114 Market, between First and Brook street, next door to the Gulley House.

Comfortable hotel quarters will be furnished recruits previous to their leaving for camp.

JAS. H. ALLEY, Captain.
Louisville, Ky., August 8, 1862.—d12

**NEW ALBANY SEMINARY.**

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION

**J. L DANFORTH,**
**General Insurance Agent,**

Represents the following Companies:

HOME INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Capital and Surplus $1,521,368.

METROPOLITAN INS. CO. of New York.
Capital and Surplus $383,414.

SPRINGFIELD INS. CO., of Massachusetts.
Capital and Surplus $413,086.

MASSASOIT INS. CO., of Massachusetts.
Capital and Surplus $182,418.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., of Rhode Island.
Capital and Surplus $365,515.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., of Hartford, Ct.
Capital and Surplus $330,000.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., of Boston.
Assets.....$3,150,000.

OFFICE IN NEWCOMB'S BUILDING,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets
(Entrance on Bullitt street),
jy10 d&t2m* LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Chestnut Street Female Seminary.**

Principal—Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION will open on Wednesday, Sept. 10. Particulars from Circulars.

1,615 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
a8 eod30dsw8*

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**

FURTHER notice is hereby given that I desire a BILL OF LADING and an INVOICE of the goods and an affidavit that the same is correct. Should there be a fraud under the permit, the entire shipment will be seized.

CHAS. B. COTTON,
a8 dtf Surveyr, &c.

**CLOSING OUT STOCK**
***Summer Clothing!***

**J. M. ARMSTRONG,**
**On Main st, opposite National Hotel.**

WILL leave for the Eastern cities in a few days for the fall and whit r trade, to make room for which he will close out his present stock of Summer Clothing at great bargains, such as—

Linen Coats, Pants, and Vests;
Alpaca " " "
Light Sum'r " " "
Drap d'Ete " " "
Boys' " " "
Youths' " " "
Children's Summer Suits.

ALSO
Linen and Gauze Underwear;
Lisle Thread Und rwear and Hosiery;
Summer Gloves, Cravats, and Ties, &c.

All their Summer Clothing will be closed out at GREAT SACRIFICES at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
a8 Corner Fourth and Main sts.

**KENTUCKY**
**EATING HOUSE,**
Corner Jefferson and Fifth sts., opposite Court-House,

**B. B. WARNER, Proprietor.**

This establishment has lately been refitted and enlarged in the most modern style.

The proprietor takes this method to inform his many friends and patrons that on Thursday, August 7, commences a regular Dinner. Dinner hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. WARM MEALS at all hours—hot rolls or egg bread with each meal if desired—at 15 cts per meal.

Also, the LADIES' RESTAURANT attached to this establishment has lately been refitted in a most elegant style. jun18 d9m

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

GENTLEMEN: Please announce GEORGE A. HOUGHTON, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Charles D. Pemberton, Esq., resigned. By so doing you will confer a favor upon

a5 dte MANY LOYAL VOTERS.

**BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.**

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KY.

THE FORTY-SECOND session of this Institution will commence on

**Monday, September 1st, 1862.**

The Principals, Rev. J. Atkinson and lady, with a full Board of Instruction, have sustained their school during the past year without interruption or molestation, and their success was manifested to the appreciative audience who for two days and nights attended the public examination and closing exercises of the fort) -fir t session—A safer retreat for children could probably be found in the State. The Institution is within ten town limits; yet aloof from the route of travel, and in the midst of a large and handed endowed, enjoys almost country seclusion.

The expenses for board and tuition, in the English branches, will not exceed $70 per session; for the younger pupils, $60 or $65 per session. The best possible facilities are afforded for music and the modern languages.

Announcements containing all necessary information can be obtained at the music store of Tripp & Cragg, Fourth street, and any communication paras, 5 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1,000 yards.

Depot for sales at Messrs. James Low & Co.'s, Sixth street, Louisville, where all forms of a good Rifle are invited to call and examine the arm.

jy9 d&wsm W. C. STANTON, Agent.

**T. W. MEAD**
(Successor to MEAD & BRO.),
MANUFACTURER OF
**Iron Railings,**
**Bank Vaults,**
**Verandahs,**
**Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,**
**Iron Jails, &c.,**
Green street, opposite Custom-House.
jy22 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

**PRIVATE SCHOOL.**

MISS METTIE STEWART will open a private School at her residence, on First street, between Green and Walnut, on the 1st of September.
jy22 d1m

**FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE**
**JOHN MUIR, AGENT.**

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine street, New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$650,000

Policy-holders receive SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT of net profits. Cheapest and safest form of insurance.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 62 Wall street, New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$300,000

ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 14 Wall street, New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$220,000

The undersigned, agent of the above reliable Companies, will do a general Insurance business on the most liberal terms. Losses, as usual, promptly adjusted and paid. JOHN MUIR,
Office at Jefferson Insurance Co.,
jy28 d12 Main st., opposite Bank of Louisville.

**W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,**
**IRON MERCHANTS,**
**236 corner Main and Third sts.,**

HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING:

**IRON AND STEEL.**

,000 tons assorted, superior quality, warranted.

**NAILS AND SPIKES.**

5,000 kegs, comprising the common Nails, from 2 to 60d; Fencing, Clinch, Lathing, and Wrought; also Cut and Wrought Spikes.

**HORSE AND MULE SHOES.**

1,000 kegs Burden's improved Government pattern Horse Shoes;
500 kegs Mule Shoes.

**HORSE AND MULE NAILS.**

6,000 lbs Hammered, best makes;

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES,**

We are agents for the sale in this market of these superior Scales and Scale Beams, warranted correct.

**SAFES,**

Suitable for Paymasters and others.

**CORDAGE AND OAKUM.**

We have a large stock of Manilla on hand.

**HOLLOW-WARE CASTINGS, SUGAR-KETTLES, &c.**

We have a general assortment.

**BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,**

Anvils, Bellows, Hammers, &c.

**PLOWMAKER'S MATERIALS,**

Wings, Moldboards, Handles, &c.

**SPRINGS AND AXLES,**

Best makes, warranted.

**BOLTS, RIVETS, and WASHERS.**

All of which we are offering at very low prices.
mar17 Mon&Thtf

**The Best Artificial Help for Human Sight ever Invented.**

**E. SINCERE, Practical Optician,**
MAIN ST.; UNDER NATIONAL HOTEL,
INTRODUCES THE
**SPHEROIDAL SPECTACLES,**

The latest and most approved Lens yet invented.

☞Superior Optical, Mathematical, and Physical Instruments.

☞Artificial Eyes inserted without causing pain.
may16 eod

**LEA & PERRINS'**
CELEBRATED
**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,**

PRONOUNCED BY

**Connoisseurs**

TO BE THE

**"Only Good Sauce,"**

*and applicable to*

EVERY VARIETY

*OF DISH.*

EXTRACT
of a Letter from
Medical Gentleman
at Madras
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
*May, 1851.*

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above SAUCE is not only the BEST and most POPULAR CONDIMENT known, but the most *Economical*, a few drops in *Soup, Gravy*, or with *Fish*, hot and cold *Joints, Beef Steak, Game, &c.*, impart an exquisite zest, which *unprincipled* Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to *imitate*.

On the *Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner*, or *Supper Table*, a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the *excellent qualities* of this *delicious* preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the *genuine*, of a respectable grocer or dealer, as many *Hotel* and *Restaurant* proprietors seldom place the *Pure* Sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine *bottle* filled with a *spurious* mixture.

For sale by *Grocers* and *Fruiterers* everywhere,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,

**ARMY**
AND OTHER
**BLANKETS**
AND
**ARMY CLOTHS**
FOR SALE BY
**GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,**
**

## MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 3 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—AUGUST 9.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. S. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

| THERMOMETER. Open Air. | | | Max. Min. | | BAROMETER. | | | Thermo'r attached. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 o'clk | 2 o'clk | 9 o'clk | | | 7 o'clk | 2 o'clk | 9 o'clk | 7o | 2 o' | 9c |
| 74 | 87 | 79 | 89 | 69 | 29.679 | 29 674 | 29.678 | 79f | 85f | 86 |

DEW POINT Psychrometer.

| 9 o'clock. | | 3 o'clock. | | 9 o'clock. | | Wind. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| West | Dry | West | Dry | West | Dry | 7 o'clk. | 2 o'clk. | 9 o'clk. |
| 72 | 74 | 78 | 87 | 76 | 79 | s.e. | s.e. | s.e. |

CLOUDS. 7 o'clock.

| Amount. | Kind. | Velocity. | Direction. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Cir. | 2 | s.w. |

RAIN. in gauge inches. .60

### CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Gen. McCook's Remains—Police Proceedings—Our Militia System—An Iron Clad Fleet for the Pacific Coast—Traitors—The Colleen Bawn as a Wife—The French Blockade—Legal Tender—Proceedings of Common Council—Laws of the United States—Progress of Agriculture—The Necessity of Drafting—Telegraphic Summary—Nelson County—Reasons for Encouragement—Items, &c.

☞Can any friend lend us a copy of Nott's work on Comparative Anatomy?

BODY FOUND.—It was announced recently that Mr. Martin Ludwig, of this city, the keeper of the saloon on the Louisville Grey Eagle, had suddenly disappeared, and it was feared that he had been accidentally drowned. The fears of his friends have been sadly realized. On the 31st ult., a body was found floating in the river opposite Henderson, and on the 5th it was recognized as that of Mr. Ludwig. We have none of the particulars as to the painful accident. The deceased was a native of this city, and was recognized by his acquaintances as a quiet, upright, and worthy young man. The body was brought up on the steamer J. T. McCombs on Saturday.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL OF KENTUCKY.—It will be seen by the official order of General Boyle, in another column, that Colonel Henry Dent has been appointed Provost Marshal General of Kentucky, this charge placing him above all the Provost Marshals in the State. As Provost Marshal of this city, Colonel Dent rendered efficient service, and he will enter upon the discharge of the new position with the fullest confidence of the loyal men of the State as to his efficiency and capacity. Colonel Dent's promotion having created a vacancy in the Provost Marshalship of this city, Major Selby Harney succeeds him in that position.

☞The company which Capt. Brentlinger is raising for Col. Woodruff's new regiment is filling up rapidly and will go into camp in a day or two. Its First Lieutenant, George Williams, and its Second Lieutenant, John H. Howe, Jr., have a rendezvous on Green street, near our office, and will give three dollars for every recruit brought to them. Now is your time, young patriots to secure one hundred dollars bounty, which you cannot obtain after the 15th inst.

☞Colonel Thomas E. Bramlette, who recently resigned the command of the Third Kentucky Infantry, is meeting with high encouragement in the formation of his new cavalry regiment for the State service. The Danville Tribune says he is rallying to his standard many gallant spirits, who, like himself, are burning to avenge the wrongs of their native State, and to punish the insolent invaders. Guerilla bands with whom he will contend may not expect to receive much mercy.

☞It will be remembered that Capt. Fawcett, of the steamer E. H. Fairchild, offered a premium of two hundred dollars to the first company that should fill up its ranks for the Sixty-sixth Indiana volunteers. The prize was won by Captain J. N. Rodman's Washington county company, which arrived at the New Albany Fair Grounds on Friday. The same company will also receive a donation of four hundred dollars from the Hon. Wm. H. English.

☞Gibson Mallory, Esq, is announced as a candidate for the State Senate to supply the vacancy made by the resignation of Col. Pennebaker. Mr. Mallory was Col. P.'s immediate predecessor, and served with entire satisfaction. His legislative experience and unswerving loyalty commend him to the voters of the Senatorial district, which is composed of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards of this city and Jefferson county.

☞Captain James D. Saunders, of the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was tried before a court martial at Huntsville last week for using indecent language to a colored servant girl, and applying indecent and abusive language to Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Overall of his regiment. He was found guilty on all the specifications, and by order of Gen. Buell has been dismissed from the service.

☞Mr. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port, gives notice that John B. Gowen, M. Sterling, W. H. Moore, G. B. Long, and A. Palmer, having been constituted the Board of Trade for Christian county and points contiguous, all applications for permits must have the recommendation of at least three of these gentlemen.

THEATRE.—Mr. Frank Drew will appear this evening as the Irish Secretary in the comedietta of "Fish Out of Water," as Camille in his own laughable version of "La Traviata," and as Tactic in the farce of "My Fellow Clerk." There is fun enough in this bill to attract a crowded audience.

☞Capt. John Metcalfe, of this city, is raising a company of infantry for Col. Woodruff's regiment, and, we are pleased to learn, has met with decided success. He is offering extraordinary inducements to good men to volunteer. His office is at the corner of Green and Clay streets.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE COMMODORE PERRY. We publish, in another column, the official report of the local inspectors, in the case of the explosion on board the steamer Commodore Perry, the report having been made up after a thorough investigation on the part of the inspectors.

HEAVY CONTRACT.—The friends of Messrs. John Aikin, J. N. Kellogg, and others of this city, will be pleased to learn that the great contract for the supply of the army of the Mississippi with fresh beef, has been awarded to them. The contract was given out at St. Louis.

DISCHARGED.—Thomas Higgins, James A. Gridley, and H. P. Kinney were discharged from the Military Prison on Saturday. Higgins was required to take the oath and give bond in $1,000, Gridley and Kinney were discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Two boys were burned to death in Goshen, Ind., on Sunday last, by the ignition of phosphorus, which they had in their pockets. They suffered the most terrible agonies before death came to their relief.

☞John Joyce struck his brother-in-law, Wm. Wilson, with a club in New Albany on Friday night, inflicting a wound which the Ledger says will prove fatal. Joyce gave himself up to the authorities.

☞The only honorary degree conferred by Harvard College this year was that of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.,) upon Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and James Stuart Mill, of England.

☞A little daughter of Mr. Joseph A. Goss, the cigar maker, was overrun by a horse and buggy at the corner of Jefferson and Preston streets, last evening and seriously hurt.

☞The one-story brick residence of Elder A. Rains, in Paris, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. Nearly all the furniture was saved. It was the work of an incendiary.

☞A gentleman of Lexington proposes to be one of twenty persons to subscribe two hundred and fifty dollars each to promote enlistments for the Federal army in Fayette county.

☞The water in the pump at the intersection of Thompson's Lane and Portland Avenue is utterly unfit for use, and the evil should be remedied at once.

☞Lemuel W. Hotchkiss, a noted counterfeiter and horsethief, of Chicago, was arrested in that city on Friday last for counterfeiting and other crimes.

☞The Madison Courier says that a large number of the merchants of that city are closing up their business in order to volunteer.

☞The Sixty-sixth Indiana regiment — the first completed under the late call—will be ready to move on Thursday next.

☞Quartermaster W. F. Harris, the efficient superintendent of transportation southward, is at

WHY HE WENT HOME.—The Count de Paris left the army on the James river to go home and marry the oldest daughter of the Duchess of Parma. This announcement spoils a great deal of sage speculation as to the political motives which operated with the young gentleman, and makes ludicrous the columns of personal abuse and detraction which the English secession journals choose to pour on his devoted head, for his supposed desertion in time of danger of a post voluntarily assumed, and his presumed ambitious aspirations in Europe. The young man's aspirations ran in another direction, not at all threatening to the peace of Europe, and it is not in the least to the discredit of his gallantry that he should prefer the arms of a beautiful Duchess to lying in the feverish swamp of the Chickahominy.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 3d inst. says the rebels at Vicksburg have possession of the Star of the West, ocean steamer, and a Ballizs tug, and are piercing them for war vessels. The Star of the West is pierced for twenty-two guns. From twenty to thirty vessels constitute the ex'emporized war fleet which the Arkansas is gathering around her. They are mostly transports, and, of course, are not very formidable. The Prince of Wales, Magenta, Natchez, Ben. McCulloch, Vicksburg, Ferd. Kennett, Louisville, and Mary E. Keene are the names of some of the vessels.

MOVEMETS OF THE GUERILLAS.—The Evansville Journal learns from passengers by the packets that the guerillas visited Uniontown and Caseyville on Wednesday night and Thursday morning. They stole all the arms and ammunition they could find in both places and sneaked off to the brush again. We hope to hear of the gallant Col. Shackleford being after them with his new cavalry regiment. With his band of true and loyal Kentuckians he will be able to sweep those thieves from the soil of Kentucky, if not from the face of the earth.

BOYLE COUNTY.—The following persons were elected: County Judge, Jas. P. Mitchel; County Attorney, Ben. Bell; Sheriff, Geo. W. Doneghy; Circuit Clerk, M. T. Chrisman; County Clerk, Jona. B. Nichols. The Danville Tribune says the returns for State Senator from the other counties have not yet been received. For this position Asa Bryant received the largest vote in this county, and, we think, is elected. For Circuit Judge, F. T. Fox has been chosen without opposition. Major Owsley, for Commonwealth's Attorney, carried this county by a handsome majority, and we are inclined to believe he has also carried the district.

OHIO COUNTY.—Judge Williams received 1,109 votes for the Appellate Court and John J. Harrison 1,024 for Commonwealth Attorney. The following officers were elected: Wm. D. Wall, Circuit Judge; Daniel S. Hill, County Judge; A. S. Morton, Circuit Court Clerk; R. S. Moseley, County Court Clerk; D. S. Miller, Sheriff; Thos. S. Davis, County Attorney; A. G. Brown, Assessor; Thos. A. Barnett, Surveyor; Frank Sandefur, Coroner; John T. Tracy, Jailer; and James B. Bennett, Town Marshal.

HENDERSON COUNTY. — There were 288 votes polled. Judge Williams, for the Court of Appeals, received 233 votes. The county officers elect are W. P. Fowler, Circuit Judge; John Barret, Commonwealth's Attorney; T. J. Hopkins, Circuit Court Clerk; C. W. Hutchen, County Judge; James B. Lynn, County Attorney; Y. E. Allison, County Court Clerk; D. N. Walden, Sheriff; John C. Stapp, Coroner; J. H. Hancock, Assessor; and E. D. McBride, Jailor. All are unconditional Union men.

UNION COUNTY.—The following officers were elected: Sheriff, George Parker; Circuit Clerk, G. W. Knott; County Clerk, H. B. Eaty.

☞John Welsh, late of Philadelphia, has received the rank of Captain, and been appointed Assistant Quartermaster at Louisville.

NEW ISSUE.—The Union Bank of Tennessee has just issued new bills of the denomination of one dollar.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER COMMODORE PERRY.

*Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of Customs:*

SIR: The following report of the explosion of the Commodore Perry is made up by the undersigned from the testimony given before us, by the persons who had the control and management of that ill-fated steamer.

The Commodore Perry was a stern wheeler, and built at Pittsburg in the year 1857, and was provided with two high pressure boilers 24 feet long, and 38 inches in diameter, with two 14 inch return flues constructed of iron, as was certified to by the inspectors at Pittsburg, as 13-48ths of an inch in thickness, the iron in the boilers tested, and stamped by Pook & Co., Pottstown, Penn. letters, C. H., and was allowed as a working pressure 132 lbs per square inch of safety valve. This is a class of boilers much used in modern days on the Western rivers, and considered among the safest. The Perry landed at the Louisville wharf near Fourth street, on the morning of the second day of August, 1862, and some time in the afternoon, directly after dinner, had steam raised and dropped down below the foot of Fifth street for the purpose of taking on board cargo; that she lay there during the night, till between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, as testified to by the Captain and others; that at this time the (the Captain) came on board, and as he went in the steps, looked into the furnace, and saw but 1 tile fire and supposed they would have to wait for steam; that he went immediately on to the upper cabin deck and tapped the ready bell; he found the engineer (James Boland) was on watch, sitting on the boiler deck; directly after the bell tapped Boland got up, and walked down the steps, and that in about from five to ten minutes after tapping the bell, as near as he could judge, the explosion took place, one entire ring of the boiler shell of the boiler being blown out, and part of the two adjoining, and with it the rupture being near the butt on and on the larboard boiler, and the exploded sheets being all thrown to the larboard side, thus voiding the whole contents of the boilers downwards and outwards on the larboard side. But one man was known to have been (or should be) was so much blackened and disfigured by soot as to render it impossible to tell whether he was scalded or not. The iron of the exploded ring and adjacent parts seems tough and fibrous, without the least appearance of being crystalized in any visible part, and the proof goes to show that serious defect existed in the boilers. To what cause, then, it may be asked, if these boilers were of good form and workmanship, and in good working order with all the appliances safety, and in like good order, are we look for the explosion?

We have ever assumed and still adhere to the opinion that steam as an agent with a competent knowledge of its properties is completely under the control of men, if the necessary vigilance and precaution be used, and that in all cases of a like character to this there must be either a want of knowledge or attention to produce them. The engineer on watch at the time of this explosion, James Boland, does not seem to us as wanting knowledge, having had a license and been in full practice of engineering since 1852; but that he failed in attention to his duties is proven by his own admission, which is to the effect that he left the boat at an hour and a half after she landed and was made fast at the foot of Fifth street; that fires were then burnt down quite low, and the boilers well filled with water; that he left no one in charge of the engines; that he continued away till between four and five o'clock in the evening; that half an hour before the captain came on board he had been in the engine room of the Perry, and had done nothing except to examine the steam gauge, which indicated 60lbs pressure, that the gauge was a good one, worked well, and was true to the safety valve. That when the ready bell tapped, he went instantly below, and ordered the fires filled up and hurried up as he told the fireman on watch there was but little steam; that as he went back to the engines he tried the water in the boilers and it was full in the second cock, this in regard to the guage cocks being tried is also sworn to by one other witness; that on getting back to the engines he looked at the steam guage and it indicated between 60 and 70 pounds; that he started the doctor engine, after opening the throttle valve to warm the water in the heaters, and the doctor engine slowly for about ten minutes, as near as he could judge, before the boiler exploded. The statement of the time that elapsed after tapping the bell till the explosion, we varies some ten minutes by the witnesses, but taking the longest time allowed by any of them, which is twenty minutes, and then allowing the statement of Boland as true, that when he ordered the fires filled there was sixty pounds press re in the boilers, and this will scarcely allow a sufficient head of steam to be generated in the boilers from green coal without blasting have produced results such as was produced by the explosion of this boiler. The boilers, two in number, were thrown back, unseparated, from four to six feet, and at the same time the ring before referred to was blown out, another shed on the after end of the boilers was split along the seam of rivets for one third the circumference of the circle, and must have taken a force greatly beyond the ordinary working pressure of 132 pounds to have done it. There can be no question but that the boilers were, at the time of the explosion, in a safe condition, and the doctor engine a good one, capable at all times of supplying the boilers if kept at work. Ten months ago these boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 200 pounds without showing the least signs of weakness or defect.

The question then is, how came such a pressure or force there? We answer by saying we are certain that it could not have got there at all, nor could the explosion have happened, if the statements of Boland and others are to be relied on. Without intending to charge him, Boland and others, with any attempt to make statements they did not believe true, we simply state that they were in our opinion mistaken. First, as to the time after the order given to fill up the fires in the furnace before the explosion, and second, as to Boland's statement, confirmed by another witness, that when he tried the water in the boilers, on his way to the engines, after giving the orders to fill up the fires, he found the water flush in the second cock. Now had this been true, and no more than is meant in the boilers than represented by Boland, and the fires in the furnace in the condition stated by him and others, it would have been utterly impossible that any explosion could have happened within the time alleged that it did happen.

The most probable cause, in our opinion, of this explosion, and which has leading features seem clearly to point out, are that the boat lying so long at the wharf with fires in the furnace and steam up, and no one to look after them, the water in the boilers, occasioned, it may be, from more fire in the furnace than the engineer on watch supposed, had become much wasted, it may be from a leaky mud-valve or other cause, and under the things happened before—and what water there was remaining in the boilers had become greatly charged with heat—that when the fires were filled up and began to burn briskly, the parts of the boilers left bare and exposed to the action became heated, and when from the working of the doctor engine additional water was thrown into the boilers, mingling with that already so highly charged with heat and coming in contact with the portions of the boilers heated, and ready to be reduced to steam, would from such a combination of circumstances produce steam with such amazing rapidity, and so highly elastic that nothing could resist it. That some such cause as this produced it seems clear, from the explosion itself; all the witnesses agree that they saw nothing, it was a sound, a flash, or something enveloping them in dust and smoke, and all was gone, and the boat and cargo on fire, in many places at the same time. We must therefore, in the discharge of our duty, lay the blame of this disaster upon James Boland; he did as we conceive neglect his duty, in that he staid away too long from the engines. There is no proof before us that he, all the time his boat lay at Fifth street, ever had the doctor engine started, or tried the water by his guage-cocks till half an hour before the bell was tapped. It is the duty of an engineer, as we conceive, when a boat is lying at the wharf, or at any place, to look well after these things when steam is up, in order to guard against any of the mishaps we have named. Mischievous or evil disposed men could readily set a mud valve to leaking, besides he should always, when lying by with steam up, set his pumps to working, and throw into the boilers additional water. By these means the temperature and pressure in the boilers are kept equalized, and insures safety. If the rule is always observed, and the steam not allowed

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. WM. W. DUFFIELD, OF THE NINTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT, RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIR AT MURFREESBORO', TENNESSEE, ON THE 13TH JULY ULT.

MURFREESBORO', TENN, July 23, 1862.

*Colonel*—Although I had not yet formally assumed command of the Twenty-third Brigade, yet as Brigadier General Thos. T. Crittenden and the other officers of his command have been captured, and forwarded to Chattanooga, permit me to submit the following report of such portion of the attack on this post, made on the 13th inst., as came under my own personal observation:

I arrived here, after an absence of two months, in the afternoon of the 11th inst., coming down on the same train with Brigadier General Thos. T. Crittenden, the newly appointed commander of the post, and found that several material changes had been made in the location and encampment of the Twenty-third Brigade since my departure. Instead of the whole command camping together, as it had done, it was separated into two portions, several miles apart. The brigade had never been drilled as such for a brigade guard mounted. Each regiment furnished its quota of officers and men, and watched certain roads, and, worse than all, the commanding officers of the respective regiments were on ill terms with each other, and this feeling, on one occasion, had broken out into an open personal quarrel. The result was a great lack of discipline and a bitter feeling of jealousy between the different regiments, manifesting itself in the personal encounters of the men when they met upon the street. There was no order, no harmony. The parts of the machine did not fit well together, and the commanding officer seems either not to have possessed the will or the ability to adjust them.

Gen. Crittenden and myself immediately after our arrival visited the several camps, discussed the impropriety of a divided command and decided upon a concentration, but as neither of us had assumed command, we deferred it until the morrow. But on no morrow the blow fell, and of the danger we anticipated became a reality. Gen. Crittenden made his headquarters in town, while I preferred camping with my own men and therefore pitched my tent with the five (5) companies of the 9th Michigan Volunteers.

The force then at Murfreesboro was as follows: Five companies, A, C, G, H, and K, 9th Michigan volunteers, Lieut. Col. Parkhurst commanding, 290 strong, together with the 1st squadron of the 4th Kentucky cavalry, Captain Chilson, 81 strong, were camped three fourths of a mile east of the town, on the Liberty turnpike. One company (B) of the 9th Michigan volunteers, Capt Koundi, 42 strong, occupied the court house, the other four companies of the 9th Michigan having been ordered to Tullahoma a month since, while nine companies of the 31 Minnesota volunteers, Col. Lester (one company being on detached duty as train guard), 459 strong, and Hewett's 1st Kentucky battery, two sections, 72 strong, occupied the east bank of Stone's river at a distance of more than three miles from the encampment of the detachment of the 9th Michigan volunteers. Orders were received from Nashville on the evening of the 12th inst., directing the 1st squadron of the 4th Kentucky cavalry to proceed immediately to Lebanon. The total effective strength of the command at Murfreesboro on the morning of the 13th inst. did not, therefore, exceed 814 men, including pickets.

The attack was made at daybreak on the morning of the 13th instant by the 2d cavalry brigade, C. S. A., Brig. Gen. N. B Forrest, over 3,000 strong, consisting of one Texas regiment, Lieut. Col. Walker, the 1st and 2d Georgia regiments, Cols. Wheaton and Hood, one Alabama regiment, Col. Saunders, and one Tennessee regiment, Col Lawton. The noise of so many hoofs at full speed upon the Macadamized roads was so great that the alarm was given before the head of their column reached our pickets about a mile distant, so that our men were formed and ready to receive them, although they came on at full speed. The Texans and a battalion of the Georgia regiments, in all over 2,000 strong, attacked the detachment of the 9th Michigan volunteers. So fierce and impetuous was this attack that our men were forced nearly to the centre of our camp, but they fell back steadily and in order, with their faces to the foe. But upon reaching the centre of our camp their line was brought to a halt, and after twenty minutes of nearly hand to hand fighting, the enemy broke and fled in the wildest confusion, followed in close pursuit by one company as skirmishers. A squadron of cavalry at this time launched at their heels would have utterly routed and annihilated them. Indeed, so great was their panic that their officers were unable to check the fugitives for a space of seven miles, and Col. Lawton, commanding a Georgia regiment, was subsequently arrested by General Forrest for misconduct under the fire of the enemy.

During this attack both officers and men, with one single exception, behaved very handsomely. There was no excitement, no hurry, no confusion; everything was done calmly, quietly, and in obedience to order; but it is with the deepest shame and mortification I am compelled to report that one officer of Michigan has been guilty of gross cowardice in the face of the enemy. Capt. John A. Turner, of Company K, at the first alarm left his quarters, abandoned his company, and fled from his command under the enemy's fire; and I therefore inclose you herewith charges preferred against him for violation of the 52d article of war. Capt. Charles V. Deland, Company C, 9th Michigan volunteers, deserves especial mention for his cool and gallant conduct throughout the entire action, and the fearless mode in which he led his company as skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy when repulsed; also, First Lieutenant Hiram Barrows, of Company A of the same regiment, for the tenacity with which he held his ground, although sorely pressed by the enemy.

The loss of the detachment of the 9th Michigan Volunteers has been very severe for the number engaged, amounting to one officer and twelve men killed, three officers and seventy-five men wounded, two of whom have since died. The enemy's loss has been much more severe than our own. More than double the number of their dead were buried with ours, and their wounded are to be found in almost every house. Among their wounded are a Colonel, a Major, two Adjutants and a Surgeon.

I inclose you herewith the Surgeon's report of the killed and wounded of the 9th Michigan Volunteers:

Not having been present at the subsequent surrender of the detachment of 9th Michigan Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Parkhurst, I can only state the facts as reported to me, which show that this force, isolated and reduced by killed and wounded to less than 70 men, after having held their position from 4 o'clock A. M. till 11 o'clock M., were compelled to surrender or be cut to pieces by the entire force of the enemy. I am reliably informed that Co. B, 9th Michigan Volunteers, under command of First Lieut. Wright, held the court-house against an incessant attack by a greatly superior force from 4 A. M. until 7½ P. M., and did not surrender until the enemy had possession of the lower story of the building, and had started a fire with the evident intention of burning them out.

Of the surrender of the 31 Minnesota Volunteers and Hewett's 1st Kentucky Artillery, under command of Col. Lester, I cannot speak from personal knowledge, nor have I received any information from sources sufficiently reliable to warrant my communicating to you any details. Indeed, I would much prefer not to do so. The circumstances of the case as reported bear painfully upon the honor of a brother officer now a prisoner of war, and who is therefore unable to defend himself.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded of the 31 Minnesota Volunteers, furnished me by the Assistant Surgeon of that regiment, amounting to 2 killed and 8 wounded, one of whom was killed and 2 wounded in line, and the remainder in camp.

In the early part of this attack I received two wounds—one passing through the right testicle, the other through the left thigh. These, though very painful and bleeding profusely, did not prevent me from remaining with my own regiment until the attack was repulsed, when, fainting from pain and loss of blood, I was carried from the field, and was, therefore, not a witness of what subsequently occurred. A soon of the same day I was made prisoner by Brig. Gen. Forrest, but in my then helpless condition was released upon my parole not to bear arms against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged.

I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,
WM. W. DUFFIELD,
Colonel 9th Michigan Infantry,
Commanding 23d Brigade.

JAMES B. FRY, Colonel and Chief of Staff Army of the Ohio, Huntsville, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Damp, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
Aug. 1, 1862.

*General Orders, No. 37.*

The Major General commanding has to announce other instances of disgraceful neglect, and contrast them with another of gallantry.

The guard at Courtland Bridge, consisting of companies A and H, 10th Kentucky, under the command of Captain Davidson, and a part of Capt. Eggleston's company, 1st Ohio Cavalry, was completely surprised and captured, with but trifling loss, on the morning of the 25th ult., by a force of irregular cavalry.

On the same day the companies of Captains Boyle and Goben, Tenth Indiana, which were ordered to protect two bridges on the same road, respectively six and twelve miles east of Courtland, deemed it wiser to bring in an empty train which came up that way to defend their posts, threatened with an attack from the same irregular cavalry, and so put themselves on the train and arrived safely at Decatur, a few miles distant, without the loss or injury of a man.

On the same day and on the same road, eight miles from Decatur, a guard consisting of twenty-five men of Company F, 24th Indiana, under the command of Lieut. Harman, were suddenly attacked by a greatly superior force of the same cavalry. They defended themselves gallantly, however, and repulsed the enemy, killing several of the number. Lieut. Harman and eleven of his men were wounded, himself in two places, and two of his men were killed.

The General submits these examples to the reflection of the troops. He reminds them that neglect and bad conduct on the part of guards bring dishonor upon them, and may even jeopardise the safety of an army. If these appeals to their personal and professional pride should fail of their object, he warns them that the extreme penalty of the law must intervene to punish the guilty, and save the Army from jeopardy in which it may place it.

The duty of guarding the communications of the army is among the most important with which an officer and his troops can be intrusted. Vigilance, discrimination, and the preparation of suitable defenses, in the way of intrenchments or stockades, will prevent such attacks, or enable a small force to repel a greatly superior one. Had the orders for bridge guards to fortify their posts been promptly executed, and proper vigilance been observed, the attacks referred to, if made at

SOLDIERS! READ, READ.—If you want a splendid GOLD PEN and cannot call at our office send for circular price list with club rates. By so doing you will get the best Gold Pen made and make some money. For further particulars see card below. Address R. C. Hill, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 407 Main st., Louisville, Ky. j29 d1m

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory is the place to buy fine Pens, Holders, Cases, &c. Everybody can get a pen to suit them there. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent by mail. Office on Main street, below Fourth.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
j19 dtf R. C. HILL (late Barne & Hill).

☞The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company now offer a complete assortment of their *Celebrated Noiseless Grover & Baker Stitch Machine*; also *new Lock Stitch Machines* at No. 5 Masonic Temple, on Fourth, between Jefferson and Green, where *customers* can *examine, prove*, and *choose between the rival stitches*, with the *privilege of exchanging*. No *other establishment* offers these *inducements*.

P S.—All kinds of stitching neatly done at the office. j26 dtAug12

IMPORTANT TO SUTLERS.—Matthews's machines for making pure sparkling Soda-Water, for bottling or retailing from the counter, are the most simple, make the best article, and cost less than any others. Plain printed instructions for making the Soda-Water and delicious Syrups go with the Machines. Send for illustrated catalogue; it contains much that every Sutler should know. Address JOHN MATTHEWS, maker of Soda-Water Apparatus, Nos. 437 and 439 First Avenue, New York. a3 dec05

SAVE THE DRUNKARD.—If you have a friend going to destruction, disgracing himself and family and wasting his property, it is your duty to reclaim him if possible. Then make the effort. Should you fail you have cleared your skirts, and should you succeed, Heaven will reward you. DR. URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE is almost an unfailing remedy for the drunkard, and well worth a trial. It is carefully prepared by Raymond & Tyler, No. 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

Price $1 50 per single package, or four packages for $5. Sent by mail, postage free.
10 decd&weow

# DRY GOODS.

G. B. TABB, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has just received by express a general assortment of Dress Goods, embracing a variety of new styles. He has also in store a large stock of Domestic Goods, which he will offer very low for CASH ONLY.
G. B. TABB.

## Notices of the Day.

FOR STATE SENATOR. — Gibson Mallory is a candidate for State Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. D. Pennebaker. Election on Wednesday, August 13th. all d3

☞Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. would call attention to their fall stock of boots, shoes, and bregans, which they are offering low at private sales. They would call special attention to a splendid cavalry boot (19s and 24s), called the "McClellan Cavalry Boot," also to an invoice of Godfrey's boots and balmorals. All fresh stock, received during the last week.

ORDERS FOR DRAFTING.—From recent orders from the War Department it is evident that drafting will be resorted to after the 15th inst. We advise all who would scorn to be a *conscript* in the service, to enlist at once, and go forth to battle as a heroic volunteer. One of the best companies we know of is that of Capt. Jas. H. Alley, recruiting at No. 114 Market street. This is for a one year cavalry regiment. d&bl

☞Hairbrushes, a very large assortment, also dressing and fine tooth combs, kept always on hand and for sale as low as usual, at
all J. SUES'S.

☞India-rubber foot-balls, at J. SUES'S.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9, 1862.

*General Order No. 9.*

1. Lieut. Col. Henry Dent, Provost Marshal of Louisville, is announced as Provost Marshal General for the State of Kentucky. All Provost Marshals in the State are subject to his orders, and will communicate with him in regard to arrests made by them.

2. Major Selby Harney, commanding Provost Guard, is announced as Provost Marshal of the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

By command of Brigadier-General BOYLE.
H. C. M'DOWELL, A. A. G.
au11 d3

OFFICIAL:
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Allen Francis, the Consul of the United States at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, of the death, on the 12th of June, at Yale, British Columbia, of George Eves, of Sierre county, California, formerly of Kentucky. 19 d3

SPECIAL ORDER. NO 19.
HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, August 7, 1862.

All persons recruiting for the 9th Kentucky cavalry (Colonel R. T. Jacobs) will report the number of recruits to these headquarters without delay. When twenty recruits have been secured the recruiting officer will report with them, or send them, in charge of a sergeant appointed for that purpose, to the headquarters of the regiment, at Eminence. By order,

JNO. W. FINNELL,
a9 d3 Adj't Gen. Ky. Vols.

CIRCULAR.
HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1862.

The following order is issued for the instruction of Provost Marshals and others seizing contraband goods in this State:

When property is seized because proceeding to or from the States or sections in insurrection, or when seized because it was bought or sold or is used to promote insurrection, the property seized, together with a statement containing the grounds of the seizure, the name of the informer, and the names and residences of the witnesses, will be delivered to Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the port of Louisville, and the statement will be by him forwarded to the District Attorney for the State of Kentucky.

By command of Brig. Gen. BOYLE.
H. C. McDOWELL,
a9 d3 Capt. and A. A. G.

## Business Notices.

KENTUCKIANS!

The military crisis of this mighty struggle for the preservation of our country is upon us, and the issue, under God, rests with the heaviest battalions. If we would save the republic, we must array in its behalf the largest army. And we must save the republic, or we and our children and our children's children to the latest generation will be alternately the slaves of anarchy and of despotism. If the republic falls it will overwhelm in its ruins the liberty and the hope of us all.

It is at this juncture, Kentuckians, that, commissioned to raise a regiment of cavalry for twelve months' service, I appeal to you to come forward and enlist under my command, that we may at once march away to swell the army of the republic, and so contribute directly to save the republic itself. Come! it is your country, in holding your firesides and your altars and your temples where to worship God, and when and all else that men and citizens hold dear, that, in this hour of her extremest peril, summons you to the field. Can you, *dare* you, turn a deaf ear to her call?

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Col. Tenth Reg. Ky. Cav.
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1862. au8 dtf

☞Gold, silver, and uncurrent money bought and sold, and insurance furnished in the most reliable companies at the Insurance Exchange. and Banking Office of J. G. Marr, No. 25 College street, opposite Swanee House, Nashville, Tenn. au7 d1m*

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

Please announce Thos. H. Crawford, Esq., as a candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Pennebaker.

MANY VOTERS.

YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY,

Will you subject yourselves to draft, or will you volunteer in defence of your country? You have but a short time to choose. You now have an opportunity to join one of the best regiments in the service, Col. Metcalfe's Cavalry, State service, where you will go into pleasant quarters immediately, near Lebanon, Ky., and have your choice of horses, and every other necessary accommodation to facilitate your comfort. Bounty money advanced and one month's pay, besides a premium for every recruit. Only ten men are wanted to complete my company.

A. K. JOHNSTON, Capt.
a7 dtf

☞Isaac P. Miller is a candidate for the Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Pennebaker. abj&tf&wte

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

SOLDIERS! READ, READ.—If you want a splendid GOLD PEN and cannot call at our office send for circular price list with club rates. By so doing you will get the best Gold Pen made and make some money. For further particulars see card below. Address R. C. Hill, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 407 Main st., Louisville, Ky. j29 d1m

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G. B. TABB.

## PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS SATURDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin.
Signal, Pittsburg.
Emma, Cin.
Luzerne, St. Louis.
B. J. Adams, Memphis.
Lady Pike, Cin.
Parthenia, St. Louis.
Undine, Carrollton.
J. T. McCombs, Henderson.
Venango, Cumberland.

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin.
Signal, Nashville.
Emma, Tenn. River.

# LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

## OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.*

[PUBLIC—No. 133.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act further promote the efficiency of the navy," approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section eighteen of an act further to promote the efficiency of the navy, approved December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, be amended so as to read as follows: That the hours of labor and the rates of wages of the employés in the navy yards shall conform as nearly as may be consistent with the public interest, with those of private establishments in the immediate vicinity of the respective yards, to be determined by the commandants of the navy yards subject to the approval and revision of the Secretary of the Navy.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 154.]

AN ACT transferring the western gunboat fleet from the War to the Navy Department.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the western gunboat fleet construction by the War Department for operations on the western waters shall be transferred to the Navy Department, which will be hereafter charged with the expense of its repair, support, and maintenance: *Provided*, That all vessels under construction or repair by authority of the War Department shall be completed and paid for and the authority of that Department from appropriations made for that purpose.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 155.]

AN ACT to enlarge the Lake Superior land district, in the State of Michigan.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all that portion of the present Cheboygan district, in the State of Michigan, lying west of Lake Michigan and south of the lines dividing townships forty-one and forty-two north, including Saint Martin's and the adjacent islands near the entrance to "Big Bay de Noc," now forming a part of the present Cheboygan district, and subject to sale at Traverse City, in said State, be and the same is hereby attached to the Lake Superior district, and the land therein be subject to sale and entry at the site of the land office for said district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not take effect until three months after the date of its approval.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 156.]

AN ACT to impose an additional duty on sugars produced in the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, for the better collection of the direct tax imposed by the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, on all brown, muscovado, or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane there shall be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of said act, upon all such sugars produced in the United States, a duty of one cent per pound; and such additional duty, and the duty specified in the act aforesaid shall be levied, collected, and paid [on] all such sugars, not manufactured for consumption in the family of the producer, in the hands of the producer or manufacturer thereof, or of his agent or factor, on his door if the approval of this act by the President: *Provided*, That within States or parts of States declared to be in insurrection by the said direct tax act the duties hereby imposed shall be collected in such manner and by such officers as the President may at or until the insurrection shall cease or have been suppressed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to sugar manufactured from cotton.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 157.]

AN ACT to punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any person who shall fraudulently remove or cause to be removed from any postage stamp or stamped envelop the cancelling or defacing marks thereon with intent to use the same or cause the use of the same the second time, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer to same for sale, or any person who shall use the same a second time, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the second use thereof, every such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine as aforesaid, and one half such fine when collected, shall be paid to the informer.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 158.]

AN ACT in relation to the competency of witnesses and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in the courts of the State in which the courts shall be held the rules of decision as to competency of witnesses in the courts of the United States in trials at common law, in equity, and admiralty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of section twenty-nine of an act entitled "An act to establish judicial courts of the United States," approved September twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, as requires in cases punishable with death twelve petit jurors to be summoned from the county where the offence was committed, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 159.]

AN ACT prohibiting the employment of persons in the military service of the United States in the capacity of chaplains, and to discharge therefrom certain convicts, by sentence of courts-martial, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no person who has been convicted of infamous crime before a court-martial and sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary under the sentence of a court-martial for any offence punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary by the statutes of the United States, shall hereafter be employed in the military service of the United States in any capacity whatever; and it shall be the duty of the Judge Advocate, in case of his absence or inability, of one of the Judges of the circuit court of said District, upon the application of the record of proceedings of said court-martial being filed as hereinafter directed, to examine the same, and if he find the facts to be as alleged in said application, immediately to issue his warrant of habeas corpus, directed to any marshal or other officer, and if, upon investigation of the case, it shall be the opinion of such judge that the case of such convict is one in which the provisions of previous sections of this act, he shall order such convict to be confined in the common jail of said District, until the expiration of the period of sentence of the said convict, and such convict shall be filed in said court, and on such conviction shall be disposed of in such manner as by said commutation of his said sentence may be proper.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no person convicted upon the decision of a court-martial shall be confined in any penitentiary in the United States, except under the conditions of this act.

Approved, July 16, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; and it shall be the duty of the President to cause any or all of the property, real and personal, excepting slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, and sale not previously made to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid or comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and on the confiscation of all his slaves, if any he have, or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever thereafter incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the several States and Territories and property, moneys, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use them and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States; that is to say:

First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly, Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, Speaker, or any officer, judicial or executive, or any member of the cabinet officer, for any minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly, Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature or judge or any court or any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly, Of any person who having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly, Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the laws of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under the laws of any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, who may be military officer or agent, be national, state, or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the property, chattels, lands, and tenements of any person who shall have accepted the pardon and amnesty offered to him by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the eighth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and who shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and who shall have kept and maintained said oath inviolate, shall not be liable to confiscation or forfeiture under the provisions of this act, except as to property with which such person shall have made sale or transfer, or disposition after the passage of this act, and the proceeds thereof remaining in the Treasury of the United States shall be paid to such person, or his legal representatives, without interest, upon the same conditions as property sold under this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the several courts of record shall have power to make such orders, decrees and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fully and effectually effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is the lawful owner, and has not borne a arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said foreign country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make and issue decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 54.]

JOINT RESOLUTION explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes."

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof, nor to include any member of a State Legislature or judge of any State court who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.—The Preliminary Report on the Census of 1860, advance sheets of which have been sent to us, shows that the ratio of increase of the principal agricultural products of the United States has more than kept pace with the increase of population, and there appears no reason to doubt the continuance of an abundant supply of all the great staple articles equal to the necessities of any possible increase of population or national contingency for ages to come. It is also gratifying to note the evidences of improvement in some of the most important agricultural operations, proving that our farmers are fully in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, and not behind their fellow-citizens engaged in other industrial occupations. The products of the Great West are giving a tone to the markets of Great Britain and the continent. Chicago has become one of the first grain markets in the world, and as the boundless region still further west is being developed, every channel of communication with the Atlantic coast will seem with the products of the soil. Illinois alone sends now to the great market at New York an average of 2,000 head of cattle weekly, and other States, comprising regions almost unknown at the former census, and still more distant from the seaboard, are adding and increasing their contributions. New plants and animals have been introduced in the past decade. From the produce of the sorghum, transplanted from the Chinese empire, the West is furnished with a new article of domestic luxury and utility, and rendered comparatively independent of the sugar cane of more Southern States. The great daily interest during this period has increased the production of cheese and butter, and already American cheese is as well known in English markets as the best English dairy cheese. Indian corn may now an indispensable article for Great Britain, and each succeeding year is increasing the demand for this important product of our country.

While it is admitted that very much remains to be accomplished by the agricultural interests, it cannot be doubted that the past ten years have shown to the world that the United States has within its own territory the resources which will enable us to compete with the older nations of the world in every department of domestic industry.

The London Exhibition in 1851 made known that the United States had the means of supplying the implements and machinery needed in every country in Europe. Since that time our reapers and mowers, ploughs, steam-engines, and railroad cars have found their way to the Old World and an American will, in the great empire of Russia, find himself on board of an American railroad car, drawn by an American locomotive on a railroad built by an American engineer.

At a period like the present, when for the preservation of the national life and character, the resources of the country are subjected to a greater strain than they have ever yet borne, when a large portion of its effective labor is diverted to the same sacred duty, and all the productive forces of the Union are controlled to an unprecedented extent, causes more pervading and subversive in their effects than any which could possibly arise from extraneous sources, it is a subject of the highest gratification that we are blessed with the ample returns from the labors of the husbandman. The crops of hay and grain, as the result of a favorable season and a broader cultivation of land, are believed especially to have afforded abundant and timely harvests. Regarded either as a source of cheap and ample supply for a vast commissariat with the least possible drain upon the public chest, of cheap and plenary subsistence to the numerous unemployed and dependent classes, or as a source of exports and employment for the commercial and shipping interests, the bounty of our land and air at the present time is a subject of national congratulation and thankfulness.

The increasing annual products of agriculture in our country, and the hay and grain crops in particular, furnish striking illustrations of the close interdependence and connection of all branches of the national industry. The dependence of agriculture upon the results of mechanical skill, as well as the astonishing progress of the latter within the last half century, are strongly exemplified in the application of labor saving appliances, which become still more valuable, in emergencies like the present, in all the operations of the farm. The saving effected by new and improved implements in great Britain within a given term preceding 1851, was stated by a competent authority to be not less than one half on all the main branches of farm labor. Our own progress in this respect is believed to have been more rapid than that of any other agricultural people, and to be in advance of our application of the fruits of purely scientific research in the improvement of agriculture.

In nearly every department of rural industry mechanical power has wrought a revolution. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill in its application to agriculture are witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting, and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the Western prairies. Without the improvements in ploughs and other implements of tillage, which have been multiplied to an incredible extent, and are now apparently about to culminate in the steam plough, the vast wheat and corn crops of those fertile plains could not probably be raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profit and not a little of the product would be lost were the farmer compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle, and the hand-rake for securing it when ripe. The reaping machine, the harvester, and machines for threshing, winnowing, and cleaning the wheat for the market have become quite indispensable to the large grain grower. The commercial importance of the wheat crop and its various relations to the subject of domestic and foreign supply, to markets, the means of transportation, storage, etc., make it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the earliest or most favorable time and with the greatest precision.

The report proceeds to speak at length of wheat, corn, cotton, dairy products, animals slaughtered, sheep and wool, sugar and molasses, tobacco, wine, hay, orchard products, silk, imp ovements in agricultural machines, including an elaborate history of the threshing machine, new domestic animals, agricultural associations, exhibitions, schools, agricultural periodicals, diseases of animals, destructive insects, and meteorology. The practical results of progress for ten years, in the leading staples, we condense into the following table, showing the products of 1849 and 1859, with the decennial increase:

| Articles. | 1849. | 1859. | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bushels | 100,485,944 | 171,183,231 | 70,697,287 |
| Indian corn, do | 592,071,104 | 838,241,767 | 246,170,663 |
| Oats, do | 146,584,798 | 172,643,185 | 26,058,387 |
| Barley, do | 5,167,343 | 5,196,944 | 29,601 |
| Rye, do | 14,188,744 | 18,645,821 | 4,457,077 |
| Buckwheat, do | 8,956,851 | 8,849,658 | 107,193 |
| Potatoes, do | 65,797,228 | 108,298,326 | 42,501,098 |
| Peas and beans, do | 8,031,710 | 9,312,191 | 1,280,481 |
| Rice, lbs | 187,167,741 | 247,636,148 | 60,468,407 |
| Sweet potatoes, bush | 17,171,545 | 28,743,329 | 11,571,784 |
| Barley, do | 3,386,822 | 4,847,454 | 1,460,632 |
| Buckwheat, do | 7,291,475 | 11,817,252 | 4,525,777 |
| Flaxseed, do | 1,913,774 | 2,782,105 | 868,331 |
| Flax, tons | 1,566 | 4,848 | 3,282 |
| Hops, lbs | 1,238,474 | 4,173,934 | 2,935,460 |
| Clover seed, bush | 1,535,274 | 2,256,808 | 721,534 |
| Grass seed, do | 1,092,671 | 1,976,670 | 883,999 |
| Hay, tons | 10,248,108 | 19,073,486 | 8,825,378 |
| Hemp, do | 34,416 | 74,032 | 39,616 |
| Tobacco, lbs | 199,752,655 | 428,843,904 | 229,091,249 |
| Wool, lbs | 52,810,359 | 60,264,426 | 7,454,067 |
| Wine, gallons | 221,349 | 1,598,118 | 1,376,769 |
| Maple sugar, lbs | 18,880,643 | 26,584,510 | 7,703,867 |
| Molasses, gallons | 2,294,567 | 4,610,136 | 2,315,569 |
| Cane sugar, lbs | 237,726,814 | 460,774,409 | 223,047,595 |
| Milch cows, No | 6,385,758 | 8,585,943 | 2,200,185 |
| Working oxen, do | 2,255,252 | 2,258,857 | 3,605 |
| Other cattle, do | 9,956,691 | 9,138,974 | 817,717 |
| Sheep, do | 22,471,276 | 23,322,154 | 850,878 |
| Swine, do | 30,408,172 | 33,130,817 | 2,722,645 |
| Value of orchard products | $8,718,371 | $10,178,419 | $1,460,048 |
| Value of market garden products | $2,033,574 | $6,183,573 | $4,149,999 |
| Value of forest products | $13,311,780 | $24,171,048 | $10,859,268 |
| Value of animals slaughtered | $81,860,405 | $101,110,901 | $19,250,496 |

Wheat shows an increase of 70 per cent., corn more than 41, rice 410, dairy products 46, value of slaugh ered animals over 24, sheep and wool over 10, sugar from cane nearly 80, molasses about the same, maple sugar 14, tobacco considerably over 100, wine more than 700, hay nearly 40, orchard products over 150 per cent.

*The Necessity of Drafting*.—On Saturday afternoon the convention of committees on enlistments in New York met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted a series of resolutions in favor of calling out the whole available strength of the nation for the suppression of the rebellion. It was resolved that the call for the exigency to arrive requiring their active employment, we shall now make ready every man, every gun, every ship, and every fort that could by any possibility be required in any stage of the rebellion, or of foreign intervention." The resolutions further add that it is the imperative duty of the national and State governments to arm and equip the entire Militia of the several States, and conclude by declaring that, should voluntary recruiting prove too slow for the exigencies of the time, drafting should be at once resorted to.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

## Orders of the Rebel War Department!

## Bitterness Over the Policy of the President and Gen. Pope!

## Heavy Army Movements in Virginia!

WASHINGTON, August 8.

The Richmond Dispatch of Monday, the 4th, says a day of retribution is at hand for the outrages which have so long characterized the conduct of the enemy in their prosecution of the war.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, August 1, 1862.

*General Orders, No. 54.*

The following orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

Whereas, by a General Order, dated the 22d of July, 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that Government within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of the Confederacy which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of such private property seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy:

And, whereas, by general order No. 11, issued on the 23d of July, 1862, by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the army in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all commanders of any army corps, division, brigade, and detached commands will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their limits or within their reach in the rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse, shall be conducted south beyond the extreme bounds of this army and be notified that if found again in the rear they will be considered as spies and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified be found to have violated it he shall be shot and his property seized and appropriated to the public use; and

Whereas, by an order issued on July 18, 1862, by Brig. Gen. A. Steinwehr, Maj. William Stedman, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, to be held as hostages and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by bushwhackers, by which term it is meant the citizens of that county have thought fit to arm themselves in defence of their homes and families;

Whereas, it results from the above order that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjustifiable and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbers and murderers against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil;

Whereas, This Government bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas, the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this Government, since the signature of a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this Government, if the intention to change this war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and

Whereas, a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this Government is thus compelled to enforce should be unconditionally extended to retaliation, the enlisted men in the army of the United States who may be unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers, who have the power to avoid guilty action by refusing service under a Government which seeks their aid and in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities—

Therefore, It is ordered that Maj Gen. Pope, Brig. Gen Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war.

Ordered further, that, in the event of the capture of Major General Pope or Brigadier-General Steinwehr or any commissioned officer serving under them, they be kept in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the constituted military authority of the United States; and that, in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy by virtue or under pretense of the orders hereinbefore recited, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to those of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

Signed S. COOPER, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Barnside's army is camped at Fredericksburg, ready for a movement

The Times letter of the 6th, from Pope's army, reports McDowell's command at Culpepper and Banks at Woolville. Banks will probably be beyond Culpepper by the 7th.

A despatch from Woodville on the 7th reports Sigel's corps moving from there. There were rumors in Washington yesterday of heavy fighting at Gordonsville, but not fully believed, though not improbable.

The Times's letter from the Army of the Potomac on the 7th inst. says that important movements are progressing on the south side of the James river, but of such a character as not to admit of discourse at present. The rebel ram at Savannah, according to a Hilton Head letter, the British steamer Fingal, converted with railroad iron, mounted with fifteen guns, and commanded by James Pembroke Jones, late executor of the Merrimac.

CHICAGO, July 9.

In pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, 18 persons were arrested last night by Police Superintendent Bradley. They were bound for Detroit, evidently intending to escape to Canada to avoid the draft. They were sent to jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug 9.

Fifteen hundred rebel infantry is said to be at the head of the Cumberland river, on the mountain, moving in the direction of Kentucky. The guerilla Morgan left Knoxville on the 3d inst., with 2,000 cavalry, and is said to have 2,000 more near Livingston. He will certainly invade Kentucky within a few days.

Indiana's sixteen regiments are now full, with a surplus sufficient to fill the 79th and 80th.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.

The Pacific Railroad Company has sub-ribed $15,000 for the suppression of the guerilla operations in Missouri. Recruiting officers of volunteer regiments are authorised to enlist men from the enrolled Militia of the State.

The Missouri Democrat learns that the present uprising of the rebels in Missouri is in accordance with a plan conceived by Gen. Price after his defeat at Pea Ridge, when he told his followers to go home and put in their crops and attend to their business until after harvest, and then rise throughout the State and form guerilla bands and be prepared to meet him in the fall, when he should return.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Aug. 8.

A regiment of 1,000 men has been recruited in Franklin county in two weeks.

DRUNKEN GENERALS.—Under this head the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist makes the following remarks:

When the full history of this war is written, if it ever should be, a bloody list of blunders and disasters, growing out of the drunkenness of Confederate officers, will see the light. This will prove true, especially of the late battles near Richmond, which, though they were a series of brilliant victories for Southern arms, were, in some parts of those well fought fields, purchased at an unnecessary cost of blood. The victories were won, not by the cool and self-possessed intellects of the Generals, so much as by the indomitable pluck of the soldiers. They were won, not in consequence of the sober skill and good judgment of division and brigade commanders, but in the absence of these qualities in some cases We hear the name of more than one prominent general officer mentioned in connection with the undue use of liquor on that eventful week We forbear to publish now what is quite rife in the community on this point, hoping that authoritative action may be taken to bring the facts to light.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

A statement was published in the Democrat this morning, as reported by Officer Junot, that I forced money from a man sixty years old by threats of violence to him. I hereby deny the entire statement, declaring it utterly false, as was abundantly proven in the Police Court, at the examination. I was discharged, the complainants not being able to make a case against me.

[Signed] J. L. COLLINS.

NELSON COUNTY.—J. E. Newman, Circuit Judge, 550; L. H. Noble, Commonwealth's Attorney, 499; Wm. Murphy, Circuit Clerk, 202; Wm. H. Slaughter, Circuit Clerk, 591; T. P. Listhicum, County Judge, 523; D. S. Slaughter, County Judge, 89; Wm. Johnson, County Attorney, 180; J. W. Gore, County Attorney, 568; B. L. Baker, County Clerk, 635; Ralph Lancaster, County Clerk 147; Wm. M. Powell, jr., County Clerk, 1; James Wood, Sheriff, 579; E. H. McKay, Sheriff, 444; Wm. A. Robertson, Assessor, 278; H. F. Jennings, Assessor, 499; M. P. Livers, Surveyor, 464; E. C. Tichner, Surveyor, 314; Martin Price, Jailer, 571; Robert Wortham Coroner, 521.


### Negro Woman for Hire.

A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer for hire for the balance of the year. Apply at


REASONS FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.—The present burden of thought is made more heavy by a persistent effort on the part of a certain class of men to induce the belief that the national cause is hopeless unless the President shall change his views and plans, the manifest object of these persons being to coerce an adoption of those plans by working on the public mind and bringing it into a state of despondency or despair.

In opposition to this effort it is the duty of all good citizens to look steadfastly in the face the position of affairs, and derive from them the lessons that are needful for the hour. That those lessons will be productive of encouragement we are fully persuaded. We have not joined in the clamor against the administration, which was led by the radical press, and carried on by them almost exclusively, for the reason that we believed it to be a patriotic duty to stand firmly by the representatives of the government of the United States in an hour of great peril, and withhold criticism of individuals when every man needed his whole stock of patience and self possession to carry the responsibilities with which he was charged. And we still contend, with undiminished confidence, that if the loyal people of the United States will earnestly and faithfully sustain the government of the United States, there can be but one future for us in the war, and that of success. We have faith in the Constitution, and in twenty millions of citizens.

The question of war or no war was long ago discussed, and the choice was war. That choice should have been made, according to the Scripture rule, and according to the rule of experience and common sense, by sitting down and counting whether with our forces we were able to meet an enemy coming against us with his forces. It was regarded as sympathizing with that enemy to estimate his power at any large figure, or to count our expenses in the war by hundreds of millions. Too many men were deceived by the confident bluster of political harangues, and the arrogant boasts of newspaper soldiers. It is now another day, and we look back with regret at the terrible mistakes then made. If we now do what the nation should then have done, compare deliberately and with judgment our force, our patriotism, our spirit, with the force and animosity, and the ruling emotions of our opponent, we shall not fail to deeds that in the prosecution of the war, the victory must be with the Union. The cry that we are conquered unless we take new measures and issue paper proclamations, is a cry of cowardice in part, and political trickery in larger part. It is nonsense to say that the loyal States are not able in a war like this to exhaust the military power of the disloyal States, long before their own energies are seriously injured. For it has come now to be understood that this war is to be decided by the simple issue, which combatant will first become exhausted and give up the contest. Let us look at the facts and take courage.

In the first place, it is true that we are accumulating a vast debt. But it is no greater than was prophesied by all reasonable men when the war broke out, as the necessary result of one year's contest. What is the debt to us, compared with the debt under which our enemy struggles? For it must be borne in mind now that this debt is not a question of future ability so much as of present credit. What is the relative credit of the two contestants, with their own people to day? What in the money markets of the world? Considering the war as just now commencing, and regarding it as a war between two separate nations, what are the comparative pecuniary abilities of the two? We are not failing into the error of rating the Southern credit at nothing, as was done by enthusiasts a year ago, but we compare it with a national credit, and it stands very low. Let men therefore who feel depressed because of our enormous expenditures pause a moment to consider the pecuniary weakness of our adversaries, and our own poverty becomes wealth in the comparison. Looking to the future then, if we are to continue this war with a steadfast purpose for a restoration of national power, and to continue it simply as a war, there can be no reasonable doubt as to which party will first fail to have the means of carrying it on.

As to the comparative military ability of the two parties, there is certainly no ground for discouragement. The radical press has made the most of the check at Richmond, and has represented it to the people and the world as a disastrous defeat, and the destruction of the finest army in the world. This is folly, or crime. The Army of the Potomac is to-day a magnificent army, numbering many more thousands than those frightened, or panic making sheets represent it, and is armed and equipped as no army in the world was ever before. It is commanded by a General who has the confidence of every man, and who is worthy of that confidence. The faith of the soldiers in McClellan is a sublime evidence that he is the man for the place. The armies of the United States in other parts of the great field are ardent, eager, and ready for any duty. Their officers everywhere are cheerfully and successfully doing their work

The victories of the past few months have been unparalleled in the history of war, spreading over such a vast extent of territory and crowding the enemy back into the heart of his own country. In every State of the Union the United States authority has now set its foot and holds its position. The "Southern Confederacy" has not one whole State, free from the dominion of the government of the United States; it is but a few weeks since the whole North was waiting for victory at Richmond as the grand blow of the war, and though that victory has not yet been won, it is the worst of foolishness to cry out now that it is impossible. It is but alone of impossibles, which has been and will be accomplished, and when the grand armies of white soldiers and sons of the Union march on the Rebel Capitol, the frightened shrikers for negro aid will hide their heads in shame, if they have any sense of shame left, at the memory of their cowardice and their depreciations of the white American citizen.

All this reliance in itself is a sleigh ride. We have chosen to carry on this war. It is no question now whether we shall or shall not continue it. The question is, are we to be beaten in it, or are we to be victorious? And the answer is, that we have four fighting men where our enemy has one, and fifty dollars of money where he has five. We have the sea at our disposal, the armories of the world to draw on. Our internal resources are inexhaustible, and our foreign relations are undisturbed.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

### NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ILLINOIS, CAMP BIRNEY, ALA., Aug. 2, 1862.

*General Order, No 59.*

All commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates belonging to the 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who are now away from their respective companies, except those who have a Surgeon's certificate of disability (which must be subsequent to the date of this order), or are on regularly detailed or detached service, will report to these headquarters within ten days of the date of the publication of this order.

Those failing to comply with this order will be treated as deserters, and their names published as such.

This order will be carried out to the letter.

By order of F. HARDING,
Major Commanding.

M. D. TEMPLE, Acting Adjutant. a2 d10

### CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY!

I am again raising men for the war. The country, through its Chief Magistrate, tells us that 800,000 more patriots are required to crush the rebellion, and reinaugurate peace and happiness throughout our land. Will the people of Kentucky, the brave and chivalric people of Kentucky, be behind when man in other States are rushing to arms in vindication of the only free Government on earth? Will you disgrace the names of your sires, and remain at home when the insolent foe invades your State, desolate your hearthstones, and lay waste your fields? Will you sit quietly down, with folded hands, and invite your brethren of neighboring States to quit the plow, the workshop, and the counting-room to come here to protect you and to fight your battles? The time was when your sires flew to arms to punish the ruthless savage who laid waste the towns of your friends north of the Ohio. Are you to be branded as degenerate sons of those noble men, or will you cower beneath the rule of a bandit foe and succumb to his most unholy jurisdiction.

Men of Kentucky, your country needs your arms to maintain her supremacy and preserve her a nation. Kentucky has fame written upon her banners; every battle field speaks nobly of her sons whose glory is emblazoned on the bloody page of history. Will you, patriots of Kentucky, suffer your gallant brethren to be vanquished by superior force and not fly to strengthen and to aid? True chivalric blood yet courses through your veins, and you should be as ready now as in days past to seize your arms and strike forever the destinies of your country. Then with one accord come forward and enlist beneath the banner of the Union and with that flag floating over you march on to victory.

Those who will entrust themselves to my guidance by joining the regiment I am to command, have the assurance of discipline that will render them invincible and the promise of a fight whenever the enemy are within striking distance. Kentuckians, will you go with me? Will you fight with me? shall we be victorious together? I wait for you to answer, your place is open, fall into line and let us move on in the glorious work of reconstructing this great Union.

I have the authority to raise a regiment. I will provide you with all comforts necessary for a soldier. Raise companies for this regiment, men of Kentucky, rally to me here, and you will be received with open arms, and instructed in the duties that will make you veterans in the cause of your country. W. E. WOODRUFF,

jy31 dtf Col. Twenty-ninth Ky. Vol. Inf.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., July 29, 1862.

RALLY! I am authorized to raise a Regiment of Cavalry for twelve months' service. Camps will be immediately established at Eminence and Hardinsburg. Superior inducements are offered to all who want to enlist. Every enlisted soldier is entitled $40 as soon as his company is mustered into service. Second Lieutenants for each company will be immediately commissioned for the purpose of recruiting.

Rally to arms, men of Kentucky. Rise in your might, and put an end to this accursed war. Protect your property, your families, and your honor, by striking the enemy with your whole force. One more general and stupendous effort, and the already reeling rebellion will be prostrate forever. Young men, your country calls, your honor urges, and can you hesitate.

Full particulars can be obtained from Lieutenant-Colonel John Boyle at Louisville, or myself at Eminence. RICHARD T. JACOB,
Col. Ninth Reg. Ky Mounted Vol's.


SHOT AND LEAD—25 kegs Shot, assorted sizes, and 3,000 lbs bar lead, put up ready for shipping in 25lb packs, just received per steamer Modern Times and for sale by MOORE, BREAKER, & CO.,
No 108 Main, below Seventh st.

RICE COFFEE—117 bags prime to strictly choice just received per steamer Louisville Railroad and for sale by MOORE, BREAKER, & CO.,
North side Main, below Seventh st.

HAMS—200 plain country Hams in store and for sale



## WHOLESALE MILLIN